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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL, AND MILITARY AFFAIRS
No. 1502

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HONECKER CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON BIRTHDAY

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Jan 78 p 1 AU

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest. Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on the occasion of your 60th birthday I convey to you most cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and on my own behalf.

Your work at the head of the RCP and the Socialist Republic of Romania is inseparably linked with the strengthening of socialism in your home country, the development of fraternal relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries and the struggle of socialist Romania for peace, democracy and socialism in the world.

Our people know how to value the contribution that you, esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, are making to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. In the spirit of the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance our two fraternal countries will continue to advance along the proven road of socialism and peace together with all peoples of the socialist community of states.

On the occasion of your day of honor we wish you, dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, best health, creative energy and personal well being as well as great successes in your responsible work for the benefit of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the cause of socialism and peace.

With communist greetings,

E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The GDR Council of Ministers also sent congratulations.

CSO: 2300

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICS OF SOCIALIST, CAPITALIST DEVELOPMENT AID ANALYZED

West German Commentary

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 8, 11 Jan 78 pp 3-4

[Report from Berlin: "East Berlin Resisting Higher Contribution to Development Aid." A translation of the East Berlin DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK article, referred to below, follows this commentary]

[Text] The semiofficial East Berlin journal DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK has objected to the demand that the GDR should, in line with its economic capacity, significantly increase its contribution to development aid for the third world and criticized in this context especially "the contrasting purely in terms of figures" of credits promised or granted the developing countries by Western as well as Eastern states, calling the practice misleading. The GDR was perfectly willing, in principle, to render the developing countries financial aid, but it was clearly opposed to be interpreted in terms of Western concepts of development aid. Furthermore the GDR held to its old point of view that the responsibility for the development of the young national states lay above all with the former colonial states. The GDR would not let itself be recast ex post facto into "former colonial masters." Such demands for identical responsibilities for the developing countries coming from all industrial states were the "height of demagoguery," its purpose being to "infuriate sensitive minds" in the developing countries against the GDR. In fact, what it actually amounted to was the attempt at driving a wedge between the socialist states and the developing countries.

Furthermore, the GDR's possibilities for granting development aid were not unlimited, and its domestic economic development had definitely precedence. On the one hand, the GDR was easily being reproached by Western critics for having remained behind in its living standard compared to Western countries. But when it did achieve success in raising its living standard it was being reproached again, now for not rendering enough development aid.

The journal expressed skepticism about the feasibility of joint development projects between East and West. Such projects were being opposed by "difficulties inherent in the systems," coming mainly from diverse economic and property systems and different foreign and economic policy objectives vis-a-vis the developing countries.

Foreign Affairs Journal's Article

East Berlin DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK in German Vol 23 No 1, Jan 78 signed to press 25 Nov 77 pp 108-118

[Article by Dr Harry Zinger, DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK editorial board:
" 'Development Aid' or Support of Developing Countries"]

[Text] Debates about aid and support for the developing countries have been playing an ever increasing role in recent years and months in the discussions about the reshaping of international economic relations. And what had to happen in these discussions was that Western scientists and journalists would seek to place the socialist countries, the GDR included, in an opposition they themselves had designed to the developing countries. In this they are resorting, in particular, to the trade and economic relations between the socialist countries, including the GDR, and the developing countries. Among other things, the R. Oldenbourg publishing house in Munich and Vienna in 1976 published a book by Hans Siegfried Lamm and Siegfried Kupper titled "DDR und Dritte Welt" (The GDR and the Third World), which was issued as volume 39 of the international politics and economics series of the publications of the Forschungsinstitut der Deutschen Gesellschaft fuer Auswaertige Politik e. V., Bonn. That institute--so it is stated in the preface--"has worked for years in this field and presented various matters in smaller monographs" (p 19). The purpose of this new investigation was "to present the empirical premises for judging East German foreign policy and its chances of success, whereby to supply relevant information for decision-making with regard to the FRG's options in its Germany policy" (p 63).

The book "DDR und Dritte Welt" calls itself an "attempt at providing an overall presentation of GDR relations to the developing countries based on information available" (p 21). In its first part the authors treat "ideological and political principles" and deal with the "importance of the imperialism theory and socialist internationalism" and with the origin of "East German" foreign policy and the GDR's struggle for diplomatic recognition (Siegfried Kupper) and then with methods in exerting political influence (Hans Siegfried Lamm). The second part was done by the latter author alone.

He analyzed the GDR's foreign economic relations with the developing countries and gave a survey on the GDR's economic and scientific-technical relations with the developing countries in general, and specifically of those with Egypt and India. A concluding appendix lists "separate GDR projects for developing countries" and supplies tables.

The two authors rely extensively on various kinds of official GDR documents--up to including the Statistical Yearbooks, which they quote fairly much in detail while interpreting their data in terms of their own political concepts. The authors are trying to be objective. That applies particularly to the second part, the analytic part. Their analysis, however, does not go so far--at least not in the book--that they also would, for example, properly account for the now totally discredited Hallstein Doctrine and its background. We have a good reason for making a special point of that.

In the preface of the book, Prof Dr Karl Kaiser, director of the research institute referred to above, states that the FRG was "for roughly two decades the only German state represented on the diplomatic level almost everywhere in the third world" (p 19). Kupper then, in the section on the "Origin of East German Policy," writes of the first steps taken (Author: by the GDR in the early '50's) into international politics, which had aroused "in East Berlin the hope for a speedy recognition by the capitalist industrial countries and the third world states" (p 47). Those steps, "however, at the same time mobilized the FRG government which, in September 1953, drew up the so-called Hallstein Doctrine, which meant that any country's assumption of diplomatic relations with the GDR would be considered an 'unfriendly act' against the FRG. That doctrine in 1969 prevented the worldwide diplomatic recognition of the GDR by noncommunist countries" (p 47).

How the Hallstein Doctrine was meant to function and did function is told, for example, on page 48: "For recognizing the FRG, third world countries got a bonus in the form of development aid. If they assumed diplomatic relations with the GDR, they had to expect not only that FRG support would cease but also retorsions (Author: reprisals) by the capitalist industrial nations allied with the FRG" (p 48).

A few pages later we can read: "The FRG government's policy of nonrecognition succeeded in preventing the recognition for 20 years (Author: 1949 to 1969) by third states--and looked at it that way it was indeed quite successful" (p 59).

The main reason for proclaiming the Hallstein Doctrine was that the GDR was growing stronger economically and politically and was gaining increasing respect internationally. And so, they thought, no one could blame the FRG for granting priorities for those states that were demonstrating their friendly sentiments toward the German people by having no relations with the regime in East Berlin."¹ The FRG's "development aid" was given "in a concentrated form, in accordance with political exigencies in the truest sense of the term. The point was, for one thing, to make it easier for governments that threatened to drop out of their absolute neutrality by adopting a so-called 'positive neutrality,' which usually means partisanship in favor of the East bloc, to get back in line, or to prevent that kind of foreign policy trend, or to aid in a positive neutrality toward the Western bloc."² And State Secretary von Haase had this to say about the FRG's development aid policy: "We believe this aid also demands those countries' understanding of our political objectives, especially the sole representation claim on behalf of the German people held by the FRG government."³

Any further intensification of the GDR's trade and economic relations with the developing countries could come only through the normalization of state relations. Contractual accords on the government level were necessary, as it is customary internationally and indispensable.

Realistic circles in the FRG today have a different view, however, of the developments in the last two decades. For instance, Egon Bahr, the SPD top executive at the time, said in a lecture at the USSR Academy of Sciences in Moscow on 11 May 1977: "The interest in opening a market or the desire to gain political influence or to prevent someone else's influence--for many, all too many years development aid for the FRG also was a means for putting a brake on the international recognition of the other German state."⁴

To speak of a "brake" in that context is putting it rather mildly. But Bahr's precise reference to the "interest in opening a market" reminds of the times when FRG economic circles were eager, after the forming of the EEC and the "association" at the time (1958) of 18 African areas that had not yet become sovereign states, to "open" those markets that had previously by and large been closed to them due to French protectionist policy. After all, the EEC "partner" France was not so very much inclined right away to let its former colonies to any large degree be "opened" up to FRG corporations so skilled in expansion and in searching for profits. And there were economic circles in the FRG that knew exactly what efforts the opening of markets in certain developing countries would take.

While the authors of the book do stress "the important economic potential of the FRG," there seem to be leading political and economic circles in the capitalist German state that have not been taking the GDR's "competitive position too lightly." Nor could one ignore that the ruling circles in the FRG also were pursuing strategic aims, as also explained by the then FRG Minister Scheel. He was of the view that "after the political liberation of the former colonies, development policy would be a possibility for increasingly strengthening the economic structure of those countries and for integrating them with the economic structure of the free world in a manner desirable for all concerned."⁵ This is directly relevant to the current discussion about the transformation of international economic relations as demanded by the developing countries and supported by the socialist countries, and it is also relevant to the basic political conceptions the socialist states hold on their scientific-technical and economic relations with the developing countries.

As to these basic conceptions, they--including those of the GDR--are opposed to those of the imperialist states. Granted, Lamm and Kupper do cite various GDR authors, Hofmann and Scharschmidt among them, who are the authors of the study "Scientific-Technical Relations With Developing Countries,"⁶ yet one would nonetheless remind them once more of the following passage in that work:

"The development aid of imperialist states, much as any other forms of international and scientific-technical relations with the developing countries, is unequivocally subject to the laws of profit working in capitalism. Genuine assistance to the national and independent development of the developing countries is never intended nor is it the outcome of all these different measures in the foreign economic relations between imperialist states and developing countries. That is true of long-range terms, for maintaining or even expanding the capitalist area of domination, as it is true short range, for directly insuring profits in particular foreign economic operations.

The foreign trade relations socialist states maintain with developing countries show a delimitation in principle from the nature of relations mentioned first. The support given by the socialist states to the anti-imperialist national states means extensive assistance in the anti-imperialist struggle and effective cooperation in coping with the socioeconomic, economic and scientific-technical tasks in these states, without any interference in their domestic affairs. The foreign trade relations play an outstanding role in this."⁷

These basic conceptions as such can be made the point of departure in judging the relations the GDR has with the developing countries. One cannot "integrate"--as the authors of the book do--the GDR and its economic potential artificially, instead of organically, with CEMA and formulate premises permitting no proper understanding of the specifics in GDR relations, an analysis which would then lead to results that cannot be accepted in the GDR and the other socialist countries.

While Kupper in particular--even if in his own personal manner--seeks to interpret the GDR's "different kind of development aid" and, by quoting publications of well known GDR authors, to present a picture of it, coauthor Lamm, of course, cannot let the opportunity pass without showing contrasting figures meant to prove that, in comparison with the FRG, the GDR is behind in "development aid." Doing so, Lamm still cannot avoid citing H. End, "Zweimal deutsche Aussenpolitik, Internationale Dimensionen des innerdeutschen Konflikts 1949-1972" (Two German Foreign Policies, International Dimensions of the Intra-German Conflict, 1949-1972), Cologne, 1973, who says on page 149 of his book: "He only who takes into account that the GDR was forced by the FRG into an unrealistic competition, and that in spite of the FRG's potential of influence the recognition curve has been going up steadily since 1969, can properly assess the scope of the efforts and of the success of East German foreign policy."⁸

Lamm himself states on page 203 that in the two states (Author: the GDR and the FRG) the accents placed on development policy differ: "While the FRG emphasizes development aid, the GDR stresses the foreign trade elements in dealing with the developing countries most." He also must admit this: "Contrasting GDR and FRG foreign trade activity in terms of how it meets international standards is of course not possible at this point because it would 'of necessity amount to a comparison of systems' and there is no basis for comparing 'the different objectives and, resulting from them, the different conceptions in development policy.'"⁹

The objective background for that is that the United Nations set down for the second development decade (till 1980) that "each developed country should annually transfer at least one percent of its GNP to the third world at market prices" (p 136). In this, a state's "development aid" is to amount to 0.7 percent of its GNP. Governmental "development aid" of all industrial capitalist countries has decline from 0.5 to 0.36 percent of their GNP, from 1960 to 1975.¹⁰ In turn, the developing countries' foreign debt late in 1976, according to World Bank estimates, was over \$ 200 billion.¹¹

The countries of the socialist community are prepared in principle to render the developing countries financial support in order to help them truly in their struggle for economic independence. The socialist countries are however clearly opposed to taking part in the so-called development aid conceptions of the West. Accordingly, 10 socialist states made a statement at the Fourth UNCTAD conference in Nairobi in May 1976 expressing "that historically as well as in the light of the present, the responsibility for the difficult situation in the developing countries lies fully and completely with the imperialist powers and their monopolies which are seeking to maintain and reinforce the unequal and dependent situation of the developing countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and to place the burdens of crisis and inflation on them. For that reason the socialist countries are fully justified in rejecting any conceptions entertaining identical approaches, as between the socialist countries and the capitalist states, in the matter of the responsibility for the backwardness and contemporary problems of the developing countries. Such conceptions are, in the final analysis, inspired by those forces that are seeking to drive a wedge between the socialist countries and the developing countries and to place obstacles in their way in joint actions taken. The socialist states are united with the vast majority of the states that have replaced the colonial system in their fundamental aspirations, that is, a deep love for peace and freedom and resistance against any forms of aggression and domination, which also forms the stable and fruitful basis for the further development of our reciprocal economic cooperation."¹²

The manner of merely contrasting, in terms of figures, the credits to be promised or granted to developing countries by both imperialist and socialist states is meant to cover up fundamental differences. For that "international social market economy grants the developing countries some kind of 'aid' so they will make the best of their miserable situation and continue intact as field of exploitation for imperialism."¹³ Considerable financial means are redistributed via the budgets of imperialist states in order to grant private capital, especially the international corporations, "free access to utilizing their market opportunities" (Hess). Some time ago already--in May 1963--the then State Secretary Vialon¹⁴ announced the FRG government was shifting gears from governmental to private economic aid. The government should have to see to it that the private economy would find its efforts in the developing countries "particularly attractive and lucrative" in that the government would bear the expenditure as long as the success (meaning: the profit) is delayed.

Such statements can be supplemented by the following quote from the first part of the book, the one by Kupper, who reports on page 60: "As early as in April 1971, the FRG government 'by way of exception' gave German companies a Hermes guarantee covering DM 144 million for participating in the construction of an Egyptian petroleum pipeline between Suez and Alexandria. Bonn fostered that transaction because it had recognized the political value of a Western economic presence and learned from the mistakes of the past. Cooperation with Egypt furthermore meant to strengthen the forces in the Egyptian Cabinet that were seeking a rapprochement of Egypt with the West. As shown after Sadat came into office, this active and realistic policy was successful."

The facts speak for themselves. Here they believe they have placed their bet on the right horse. In the case of the Republic of South Africa, however, one has fallen between two stools. Czempiel points out: "Racism and its connection with economic exploitation and political suppression are nowhere as articulate as in the Republic of South Africa. The FRG, like France, England and the United States, is not indifferent to the apartheid regime of the Republic (Author: South Africa). As long as those countries' industries invest in the Republic, they take part in the exploitation of the black population manipulated through racism."¹⁵

That is why the FRG should have to concern itself with the "German industry" in the Republic of South Africa. It should have to be induced either to become a bulwark of the emancipation of the blacks or to pull out of the Republic of South Africa. Czempiel is of the opinion the FRG had still another means available for attacking the conflict in its center, that is, "rapid and, mainly, extensive aid for the black states in southern Africa."

Under the heading "Bonn Officials Interfere with Foreign Minister Genscher's Efforts at Gaining Distance from South Africa," DER SPIEGEL comments on the FRG's ambiguous position toward a solution of the problems in southern Africa as follows: "That the FRG was once again placed in the prisoner's dock in Libreville by the OAU (Author: the reference is to the 14th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity) is something for which mainly officials in the Bonn ministries must be blamed who have quietly, through diligent work, made cracks in the policy of their ministers. For precisely at a time when South Africa's political situation becomes more and more unstable, an interdepartmental commission of experts has ratified a further expansion of trade with the White State on the Cape. Within the last 18 months, experts delegated into this body by the ministries of foreign affairs, economic cooperation, finance and economics have decided that Bonn's export guarantees and obligations to South Africa should greatly have to be increased: the so-called Hermes guarantees, thus far DM 656.5 million, were raised to DM 2.775 billion without any ado."¹⁶

Reading on one finds that the "generous government aid" in the Africa business came to light only by chance. For West German enemies of apartheid had gotten hold of the credit documentation at the Hermes Insurance Company in Hamburg which, on behalf of Bonn ministries, covers foreign contracts with firms in politically insecure areas of the world.

While the statements by Lamm and Kupper are results of scientific investigations, even if one must contradict them in some essential points, Wegener, in his article "Socialist Countries and the New World Economic Order,"¹⁷ and Bruns, with less detail, in his study "Socialist Foreign Policy or Foreign Policy of the GDR? On Some Basic Questions of GDR Foreign Policy,"¹⁸ are coming on much more aggressively. Wegener says "the developing countries want to see financial results and concessions in economic policy." From it he deduces that "therefore the socialist thesis on the sole responsibility of the 'imperialist' states for economic backwardness becomes more and more unfounded."¹⁹

The socialist countries, then, according to Wegener, should have to be regarded as industrial countries against which, in principle, the same economic claims would be in order as against the former colonial masters. Thus the socialist countries are served the offer to let themselves be recast ex post facto into "former colonial masters." And Wegener continues: "The dichotomy too between capitalist and socialist states as a general system of identification in world economic relations no longer is accepted by the developing countries."

He has no concrete statements by representatives of developing countries, to be sure, to substantiate that remark. He merely charges our authors Faulwetter and Scharschmidt with a "dichotomous world view" in the article they published last year.²⁰

Bruns then dissects this "dichotomous world view" into two propositions.²¹ First he invents the "causative proposition" (sole responsibility of 'imperialism') and then, the "exculpation proposition" (Author: "vindication proposition"). He argues that the GDR with the help of those two propositions merely could evade the "historic responsibility" for underdevelopment. By the remark "the GDR cannot escape its 'current responsibility' for the catastrophic situation in the developing countries by insisting it has to be derived from its proclaimed 'peace policy'" Bruns reaches the height of demagoguery, its purpose being to infuriate sensitive minds in the developing countries against the GDR and the other socialist countries. The actual design of course is to hitch the socialist countries to the wagon of imperialist "development aid" policy. His congenial friend Wegener--as we will find--will not mind either to speak of "material relief."

In framing this "equality" in responsibility as between socialist and capitalist countries, the socialist countries are served a warning "that the communist states' insinuation of a fundamental identity of interests between the third world and the socialist world is no longer uncritically being accepted."²² And the "Group of 77" is served the hint that it faces today "as much a basic opposition of interests with the socialist as with the Western industrial countries."²³

Wegener says "a process of decreasing solidarity between the third world and the socialist countries is probably getting started." And then he finally lets the cat out of the bag: "If, however, the basic relationship changes between the socialist countries and the third world, that also affects the position of the West. It can gain new possibilities for action from the gradual weakening of the former ties of solidarity."²⁴

And that is what it is all about. Driving a wedge between socialist states and developing states, as expressed previously in the statement by the socialist states in Nairobi, to become the "lucky outsider." That also is the reason why they are talking about an "alienation process setting in between East and South" (Author: meaning socialist and developing countries). And "a stronger involvement of the East possibly in the efforts at global development" would "hardly lead to any direct material relief for the West."²⁵ The socialist countries thus should "relieve materially" the imperialist "development aid."

And that still is not the end of it yet. There still is another option. That, according to Wegener, could be "the attempt of making common cause with the socialist countries in defense against excessive demands from the third world, for instance." "A stronger defense alliance could thus be pitted against the security and power policy threat from the third world both East and West are under." But then Wegener again abandons this second option, because "an attempt of joint action with the East on a broad conceptional front could only block a Western defense strategy that would meet the task of providing for a political future."²⁶ Therefore, "a more aware analysis of the West's own interests ought to lead to a third, less passive, view and tactic which would use more resolutely the Western action radius--even under power political aspects. This third option would mean a cautiously formulated yet, in its objective, evident support of the demands the third world has against the socialist states from the vantage point of the joint responsibility of all capable countries for the world development process."²⁷ It would definitely be in the West's own interest to establish itself in tactical terms more on the side of the "third world."

There is a brazen reference to the considerable "armaments" expenses of the socialist countries, as preventing them from making more funds available to the developing countries. Such arguments may well be answered by the invitation to go and give some thought about the immense sums the imperialist states are putting into their armaments. Anyone who has dealt more closely with the economic target concepts of the CEMA countries, as laid down in the complex program ratified in 1971, and has given attention to their implementation, will recognize that the great tasks the CEMA countries have posed for themselves require a long and, mainly, permanent peace. And if socialist states do support developing countries in their national defense, one should perhaps try to answer the question why the West is all too willing to "encourage" counterrevolutionary forces by "appropriate means" to undertake activities that have absolutely nothing in common with the desire of the peoples in the liberated countries for finally getting rid of imperialist tutelage.

In its 4 October 1976 announcement, the Soviet government has clearly expressed that "without the Soviet Union and without socialism and the reliable support it provides, imperialism would have nipped in the bud any attempt by the now liberated states at achieving genuine national independence."²⁸ The Soviet government also points out that "the Soviet Union's possibilities for giving economic aid are of course not unlimited." "It goes without saying the Soviet state has to provide for the well-being of its people." And there must be quite a number of critics from the countries of the so-called third world who in all likelihood may have noticed that Western industrial states love to taunt the GDR for having remained behind the Western countries in its living standard. But when the GDR then manages to raise its standard of living, then it gets reproached immediately for providing all too little "development aid."

Socialism as it really exists wishes to be understood in its own terms. And it would be well worth it for many a bourgeois journalist or scientist to study socialism somewhat in the proper context, for which reason we wish to

refer to some further passages in the Soviet announcement: "The Soviet Union bears a great burden in safeguarding the peoples' peace and security against all the assaults by the aggressive imperialist circles and, like the other socialist countries, is concerned about expanding the economic and scientific-technical potential of world socialism, the bulwark in the peoples' struggle for freedom, peace and progress, wherefore it makes available as best it can economic and technical aid funds for the developing countries."²⁹

The Soviet Union recognizes "the justified demands of the developing countries for being increasingly provided with real means for overcoming their backwardness." These demands, however--as was already pointed out-- "must be met primarily at the expense of the gains the capitalist monopolies have made and of the unproductive expenditures for the arms race unleashed by imperialism."

Every year, according to UN data, the world spends roughly \$ 350 billion for military purposes. It has been several years that the Soviet Union proposed the permanent members of the Security Council should first of all reduce their military expenditures by 10 percent which would, after all, release some billions every year for resolving some urgent contemporary economic problems. And as the Soviet announcement states that "an important connection exists between transforming the international economic relations and the problems of arms limitation, disarmament and security," it should induce some proponents of Western "development aid," it seems to us, to help convince the governments of their countries more rigorously and purposefully in matters of military detente. A concrete point of departure, for example, could here be the secret accord between the FRG corporation "Orbitaltransport und Raketen AG" (OTRAG) and the Republic of Zaire, of 26 March 1976, which was disclosed by the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE that is published in Paris.³⁰ Two days after the article was published in Paris, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, under the headline of "Cheap Otrag Rockets Militarily Useless--False Report About the Rocket Launching Site in Zaire," reported OTRAG in Neu-Isenburg had called the report "outright nonsense."³¹ Then the FRG weekly VORWAERTS carried a report from Zaire saying a subsidiary of OTRAG in Zaire was building a concrete steel bridge across the Likuga River serving, among other things, the infrastructural opening up of the rocket testing territory. For building this bridge, the FRG government has, at the expense of its tax payers, made available DM 10.7 million in "development aid."³²

While the French L'EXPRESS pointed out that the Paris agreements (1954) forbade the FRG "to build long-ranging military machinery," FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE wrote OTRAG was "solely interested in developing a so-called cheap rocket that could launch satellites more cheaply into space than other rockets can." And then it called it "a technology that might also be of interest to the developing countries because it is so cheap." They needed not worry in Angola, the article continues, about being fired at by military rockets from Zaire. In the meantime OTRAG chief Kayser has frankly admitted "that his missiles, if they should actually become operational in 1979, are not only good for the launching of satellites. Ranges of from 5,000 to 6,000 km would theoretically also permit ballistic space shots from continent to continent."³³

Such projects by FRG corporations neither serve any military detente nor the political detente in general. There is a close connection between detente and the transformation of international economic relations, of which the developing countries in particular rightly expect better conditions for finally surmounting their economic backwardness. That lends special interest to realizations as have been expressed by the vice chairman of the SPD Bundestag fraction, Bruno Friedrich. He wrote in an article: "Detente in Europe is a newly planted tree. When you pull it hard and make its young roots come loose, it can stop growing, and the continuation of the detente process may be delayed for years. That would be bad, and not only for the 35 signatory states in Europe and North America; it would also be fateful for North-South relations, for only when the East-West conflict is done away with can the support for the developing countries by the industrial society of the northern hemisphere be optimized."³⁴

About the concept "industrial society of the northern hemisphere" we have already stated our position. And if Lamm intended to report a negative GDR attitude, in terms of cooperation, through "FRG willingness in the field of development policy,"³⁵ one has to point out that in the collaboration between socialist countries and capitalist states for bringing to realization economic projects in third countries--by which mainly developing countries are meant--"additional difficulties inherent in the system" result, "coming mainly from diverse economic and property systems and different foreign and economic policy objectives vis-a-vis the developing countries."³⁶ Spiller remarks it would be all the more important to place the still enforceable forms of collaboration with third countries on precise legal foundations.

These specific sets of problems are part of the general policy line as presented in the joint declaration by the delegations of the socialist states at the conclusion of the 31st UN General Assembly: "In the forms that conform to the socialist social order and to the interests of the developing countries themselves, we continue in rendering many-sided support to the developing countries. This is a matter of rendering genuine aid and not a matter of economic activities in the developing countries that would in fact amount to inroads by foreign private capital and to preserving the economic backwardness and the enforced course of continuing exploitation of the natural and human resources in the developing countries."³⁷

FOOTNOTES

1. W. Wagner, "Testing the German Political Machinery," EUROPA ARCHIV, Bonn, 1965, No 5, p 163.
2. O. Splett, in AUSSENPOLITIK, Stuttgart, 1962.
3. Quoted from G. Schirmer, "West German Neocolonialism--A Chief Danger for the Free Peoples of Africa and Asia," DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, Berlin, 1965, No 4, p 389.

4. Cf. SOZIALDEMOKRATEN, SERVICE PRESSE/FUNK/TV, No 219/77, 11 May 1977, reprinted in EUROPA ARCHIV, Bonn, 1977, No 10, pp D 274 - D 275.
5. Quoted from G. Schirmer, op. cit., p 381
6. O. Hofmann and G. Scharschmidt, "Wissenschaftlich-technische Beziehungen mit Entwicklungslaendern," Berlin, 1972. The FRG edition came out in Frankfurt/Main, 1972.
7. Ibid., Frankfurt/Main, pp 15-16.
8. Quoted from Lamm and Kupper, p 53, fn. 33.
9. H. S. Lamm and S. Kupper, "DDR und Dritte Welt" (GDR and the Third World), Munich and Vienna, 1976, p 202. Lamm here refers to H. L. Dornbusch and D. W. Vogelsang, "A Comparison Between FRG and GDR Development Policy Activities," HWWA-REPORT (Author: HAMBURGER WELTWIRTSCHAFTS-ARCHIV), Hamburg, n.d., No 16, p 53.
10. Cf. IPW-BERICHTe, Berlin, 1977, No 8, p 69.
11. Cf. I. B. Cavalcante, "Some Aspects of the Foreign Indebtedness of the Developing Countries," WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT, Berlin, 1977, No 5, pp 690 f.
12. DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, Berlin, 1976, No 8, p 1249.
13. P. Hess, "'Social Market Economy'--Monopoly Capital's Morbid Conception of Government Control," EINHEIT, Berlin, 1977, No 8, p 975.
14. Citing DPA, 16 May 1963.
15. E. O. Czempiel, "The FRG and Southern Africa," DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT, Bonn-Bad Godesberg, 1977, No 7, p 612.
16. DER SPIEGEL, Hamburg, 11 July 1977.
17. EUROPA ARCHIV, Bonn, 1977, No 10, pp 293-302.
18. DAS PARLAMENT, Bonn, 1977, Supplement B 19/77, 14 May 1977, pp 3-32.
19. EUROPA ARCHIV, Bonn, 1977, No 10.
20. Cf. H. Faulwetter and G. Scharschmidt, "The Fourth UNCTAD Conference under the Aegis of Anti-imperialist Debates," DEUTSCHE AUSSENPOLITIK, Berlin, 1976, No 10, pp 1512-1529.
21. W. Bruns, op. cit.
22. H. Wegener, op. cit., p 298.

23. Ibid.
24. Ibid., p 299.
25. Ibid.
26. Ibid., p 300.
27. Ibid.
28. "About the Transformation of the International Economic Relations, Soviet Government Announcement," VNESHNYAYA TORGOVLYA, Moscow, 1976, No 12, p 5.
29. Ibid.
30. AFRIQUE-ASIE, Paris, 8 August 1977 (text verbatim); cf. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 10 August 1977.
31. FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, 10 August 1977.
32. BERLINER ZEITUNG, 27/28 August 1977.
33. Cf. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 11 October 1977.
34. B. Friedrich, "European Evolution--The CSCE Final Act as an Instrument of Change," DIE NEUE GESELLSCHAFT, Bonn-Bad Godesberg, 1977, No 8, p 628.
35. H. S. Lamm and S. Kupper, op. cit., pp 98-99.
36. H. Spiller, "New Forms of Inter-System Economic Relations," STAAT UND RECHT, Berlin, 1977, No 6, pp 591-592.
37. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, Berlin, 21 September 1977.

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CSO: 2300

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER RECALLS WARTIME TRAINING IN USSR

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Jan 78 p 3 LD

[Article by TASS correspondent V. Kuznetsov for KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: "According to the Laws of Combat Cooperation"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 January--"The celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet army and navy in various regions of socialist Poland will include rallies of Polish graduates of Soviet military academies, VUZ's and schools," Army General W. Jaruzelski, member of the Polish United Workers Party [PZPR] Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister, told the TASS correspondent.

"In the history of the Polish national forces there was a time when servicemen who had received an education and acquired a skill received their officer's stars in Ryazan. In the years of the Great Patriotic War the officer training center of the Polish armed forces was situated in that city. What are the people who received the commission of officer in Ryazan 35 years ago doing now? What was their fate? In my years of working in Poland I have frequently met many people whose combat path began in Ryazan or on the banks of the Oka.

"My most cherished dream is to return to Ryazan, to see the familiar places and to walk across Lenin Square," said Polish Forces General Jozef Brzezinski, a graduate of the last class accepted to the Ryazan Officer School in August 1944. "My instructors were Soviet officers--demanding teachers and real friends. I am grateful to them for their excellent teaching and knowledge.

"Before me is a photograph, old and faded with time. Written on it in Polish and Russian is the caption: 23 September 1944. G. Bylayev and Cz. Romanowski."

"For me this photograph is a true historic document," Col Czeslaw Romanowski told me. "My Russian friend and I were photographed in Ryazan. After receiving my commission on 26 October 1944 I felt a warmth for Ryazan. I

fought in the motorized brigade of the 1st Tank Corps of the Polish Forces, and my combat path went from Lublin through Kielce, Poznan, Wroclaw and Dresden. The capitulation of Hitler's Germany found me with Melnikov in Czechoslovakia."

There are thousands of Ryazan Poles. Today they continue their service in the Polish People's Forces, and many of them hold positions of command. Among the graduates of the Ryazan officer school are Wojciech Jaruzelski, Poland's present national defense minister, whose combat path led him from the Belorussian village of Lenino to the Elbe; Armored Forces General Florian Siwicki, chief of the Polish Forces General Staff; retired division General Zygmunt Huszcza, Polish deputy minister of education and upbringing; and other well-known military personnel of the Polish armed forces.

CSO: 1801

ALBANIA

FOREIGN ATTITUDES RAMPANT IN MINISTRIES, ENTERPRISES

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 4 Nov 77 p 2

[Article by Asim Bedalli: "The Work of the Manager Cannot Be Separated From Ideological-Political Work"]

[Text] Everywhere you go in our country you come across a healthy ideological-political and moral atmosphere, with a revolutionary spirit that penetrates every pore of our socialist social life. This is the result of the correct Marxist-Leninist line and the untiring work of the party for the education and molding of the new man, of the consistent class struggle and of the constant intensification of the socialist revolution in all fields.

In this prevailing revolutionary atmosphere, some jarring foreign anti-socialist expressions and attitudes are to be found at work, in life, and in society. They are an acute aspect of the class struggle and they prevent and impede our progress forward, and the construction of socialism and communism. Precisely for this reason the party and Comrade Enver caution us against them. We must proceed in a united, active, massive, continuous educational front.

To realize a united educational front demands the coordination of work of all the power and force of the party into a single unit. This coordination creates a massive and powerful educational front and a militant atmosphere against those attitudes and expressions that are contrary to the ideology and norms of communist morality.

Results are noticeable in this direction; nevertheless, we come across narrow ideas which reduce this coordinational work as belonging principally to the mass organizations. When we asked the managers of some economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives in Tirana, Shkoder, and Durres districts about the educational work done by the administrative and technical personnel against foreign attitudes and expressions, they all gave us basically the same answer: "We don't undertake any special educational work, but when a problem arises we deal with it accordingly." Another meaningful fact. During the last 2 years the managers of the equipment

pool, the Tirana bakery, the Durres motor vehicle workshop, etc., have done no special study or analysis concerning foreign expressions and attitudes. No analysis was made at the Executive Committee meetings of the People's Council in the Tirana, Shkoder, and Pukes districts. Not even at the advisory board meetings of the Ministry of Construction, Trade, Industry and Mines, Light Industry, and Food was any special analysis made around these problems to see which are the areas in which foreign attitudes and influences are found, and to look deeply into what causes them, and on this basis determine the necessary ideological-political, educational, and organizational measures to be taken to fight against them and to prevent them from happening.

Why does such an attitude persist? The party, especially at the 4th Plenum of the Central Committee, continuously draws attention to the need for steady, uninterrupted educational work to fight and prevent foreign expressions. The answer to these problems was supplied to us by the managerial cadres of the business undertakings, agricultural cooperatives, mass organization, the workers and cooperative members themselves. In our meetings with them they told us that "some managers, supervisors, chief engineers and chief agronomists, sector and department heads, foremen and quota setters do very little persuasive educational work with people. This work, they think, is somebody else's responsibility!" This attitude is especially noticeable among technical and scientific personnel. It seems that these comrades forget that first and foremost they are political cadres, that their functions as state administrators cannot and must not be separated from their political functions. Therefore, the idea that still exists among certain supervisory and technical cadres, in undertakings and agricultural cooperatives, and among some educators, that these problems are not theirs, but belong to the party organizations, the dictatorship organs, and the mass organizations, must be fought and forcefully denounced as damaging. By considering the problem in this manner these cadres when the problems are analyzed at party, group and plenum meetings, generally do not take part in the discussions thinking that they have nothing to do with them. When we asked the opinion of a manager at the agricultural mechanical plant in Shkoder about foreign expressions, he answered: "Suppose we call the secretary of the party organization and the secretary of the professional unions!" whereas some engineers said to us: "We are not involved too much in these problems, since we believe that this work should be done by the youth and professional organizations". These facts need no comment.

We must especially fight against the inclination of some managers in economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives to solve these problems by administrative measures only. In some enterprises, like that of the glass factory in the Valiasi mine, the managers have a tendency to remove workers that have tendencies toward foreign expressions, or are guilty of some mistake. Amazing logic! Where should these people go? Comrade Enver suggests that: "If comrade managers and communists in work centers think that others outside of the enterprise will be involved in the education of this type of person, they have not understood well the correct party line concerning the education of the individual. The Party Line, comrades, must not be considered as something that can be applied simply by administrative methods."

Naturally, administrative methods will be used when it is absolutely necessary. They will be used, but after educational convincing measures have failed. We must not forget for a single moment that education is one of the most important functions of the proletarian dictatorship.

All communist cadres wherever they work, play, or militate, must get involved in the education of the individual and in preventing foreign expressions, and not just taking action against them. We are speaking for a generally broader and more active involvement on the part of the leading state and economic cadres in ideological-political work. This is a component of the work for the education of people. In this observation we find that the managerial cadres at the business, agricultural and cooperative level and at the Executive Committee and ministerial level can and must do more to spread the party directives and orientations. In talks we had with some managerial cadres in the Ministry of Trade, Construction, Industry and Mines it became clear they did little, if anything, with cadres and workers at the base in their sectors to explain the party directives. For example, let us take the material from the 7th Party Congress. These are under the most competent people in their sectors. Therefore it is their duty to explain the party directives, not only at seminars and government department levels, but at the base level where the party line is embodied into the daily life. How much the ideological-political work would strengthen, how great would the influence of the united front become, if these large numbers of cadres (in only one business enterprise we could count them by the tens) would actively and continuously work in the educational front. The "secret" of the successes which have been achieved in the struggle at the "Josif Pashko" industrial complex in Tirana against foreign expressions and attitudes, for example, does not rely on the special conditions of the complex or the collective, in fact in some instances they are worse, but in the frontal educational work being done here, under the leadership of the basic organization, by the managerial-administrator and technical personnel and mass organizations by the killing atmosphere which has been created against them. Therefore, both educational and protective duties are continuously accomplished in this complex.

There is another problem. The party continuously instructs us that we should see and consider everything with a political eye. Only from this position can results be properly analyzed and measures properly defined for the completion of duties. But what happens? In the analysis of the technical council in connection with the completion of duties in the 3- and 6-month period, in some undertakings, as in the food complex at the Tirana bread plant, in the motor vehicle workshop in Durres etc., defeats and successes are connected to everything, but not to ideological-political factors and educational work. We are not speaking here of the necessity to say or write three or four lines, as the head engineer of the "Ali Kelmendi" food complex said, but to go deeply into the ideological-political reasons for the successes and weakness at work. In many undertakings and agricultural cooperatives, when the plan is presented, all material, technical, and organizational measures which guarantee its fulfillment are discussed, but nothing is said of the moral-political factors, or they are skimmed

over with a few words. This is a bureaucratic and technocratic attitude which is expressed by not looking at problems with a political and ideological eye. We must put an end to ideas and attitudes of this kind, because they are damaging and dangerous. "If the party does not give primary importance to educational work," Comrade Enver teaches us, "any other work that has been done to protect and strengthen the economy will be wasted."

A single educational front is powerful and effective when it is realized from headquarters down to the smallest unit that it is not enough for work to be coordinated and organized only at headquarters and in district levels, in organized meetings and the drafting of joint plans, as often happens, but at the base where problems are to be found. It is not the coordination of forums, but the action of the mass organizations, of the state and economic organs down to the base, to create everywhere and always a healthy revolutionary atmosphere irreconcilable with any foreign expressions and attitudes in our proletarian ideology and morality. This is the single educational front which the party demands.

6160

CSO: 2100

ALBANIA

MINISTER REPORTS ON HEALTH CARE, PLANS FOR 1978

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 18 Dec 77 pp 1, 2

[Interview with Lllambi Zicishti, minister of health: "Further Intensification of Hygiene and Health and Preventive Measures, Especially in the Village-- A Major Task for the Health Organs"]

[Text] Question: Comrade minister, we would like you to tell us about the further development of our socialist health during this year, particularly about the preventive measures which have been taken and about the service in our health institutions.

Answer: The year 1977, the second year of the Sixth Five-Year Plan, has been a year of great efforts for the working people of our country, as well as for the health institutions and health workers, for implementing the historic decisions of the seventh party congress. This congress also assigned great tasks for the protection of the people's health, particularly regarding the expansion and intensification of hygiene and health and preventive measures, especially in villages and remote areas, by further increasing the care for the protection of the health of mother and child, by improving work for increased health education of the people, and by giving particular importance to the protection of the environment from pollution, and so forth.

During the year in all our large and small institutions in cities and villages an intensive ideological and political work was carried out so that these tasks might be understood politically and ideologically as an inseparable part of the struggle being waged by our party and socialist state for the complete construction of the socialist society. And in this direction work has been carried out to raise consciousness in work and to establish a strong discipline and a more revolutionary method and style in the daily activity of the health institutions and cadres.

In the beginning of April of this year a national health aktiv was held in Tirana at which the most important problems facing our health service as a whole, but especially in regard to those tasks assigned by the seventh party congress, were set forth.

During this year, efforts were made to elevate hygiene to a higher level in cities and villages. Many actions have been undertaken, that is, to extend hygiene, particularly, in the village, by working to assure drinking water, to keep dwellings in good condition, to place livestock from private yards into collective stables, and to continually improve hygiene in bakeries, dining halls, shops, clubs, cooperative warehouses, and so forth. Greater concern has been shown for the hygienic side of supplying food to the people; and the organs of the health inspectorate and those in districts have had a stricter attitude toward violations noted in the food industry enterprises and the network for marketing food products.

Better work has been done in protecting the environment from pollution. Administrations and working people are, in general, understanding much better that, under the present conditions of the rapid development of our industry, the struggle against pollution of the environment is a struggle which should be carried out every day, and not in spurts, because, it may happen that as a result of neglect which may appear unimportant, serious damage may be caused to the health of the working people. The health, industrial and communal organs are entrusted with the tasks of undertaking deeper studies about the degree of environmental pollution resulting from industrial wastes in the air, water, and land.

The health service of workers in the work centers, where they work, was expanded and further reinforced during this year. Criticism of enterprise doctors for having connected themselves more with the medical side and not enough with the preventive side of their service has been of great value; now they are penetrating deeper in the studies of the causes of sickness, of the hygiene and health conditions in units, and of the environmental factors that may harm the health. They are interested in a more scientific way in the dynamics of temporary work disability and in the measures which should be taken to reduce it.

Also in 1977 instances of contagious disease have been decreasing as a result of the systematical anti-epidemic measures that have been taken. On the basis of the principle of self-reliance, at the Institute of Hygiene and Epidemiology the range of serums and of diagnostic antigens produced in the country has been increased, thus reducing their import.

Question: Comrade minister, can you tell us what the department is doing to strengthen the health service in the village with higher cadres?

Answer: As is known, we have a wide network of institutions in villages starting with the health centers and zonal hospitals of the united cooperatives which provide pathology, pediatrics, obstetrics, stomatological and pharmaceutical service to the smallest village which has its dispensary and consulting center for mother and child. A great number of health cadres work in these institutions.

Particular attention has been given this year to the distribution of higher cadres not only to correct some disproportions existing between the districts with approximately the same terrain and cultural level, but also to place the cadres in cities and villages on a more proportional basis. Out of 450 general practitioners and stomatologists who completed their fifth year at the Faculty of Medicine this year, and who began the probationary period of the sixth year, 265 were designated to work in villages.

Question: Our readers know the particular care given to the health of mother and child in our country. What was the situation this year in this sector?

Answer: This year also our health organs and cadres have given necessary priority to this problem on which depends the future of our country, as emphasized by Comrade Enver since the first party congress. Rather detailed studies have been organized in certain zones of the country for the purpose of learning the causes of children's diseases more scientifically; and organizational measures have been intensified so as to make health cadres more capable and more effective; these include prophylactic care through consultations with mother and child, maternity homes, and creches, as well as curative service in hospitals, pediatric departments, polyclinics, and so forth.

Better work has been carried out this year for broadening and expanding the health education of parents, particularly of mothers through "mothers' schools". The mass organizations, especially the women's organizations, have been in close collaboration with the health workers in order to act together both in city and village so as to further improve the obstetric-gynecological and pediatric services.

The general trend toward a reduction in infant mortality during the past years continued; another percentage of reduction was added in 1977. During this year the care of premature infants was also started in two new hospitals opened for this purpose in Shkoder and Durres. Also the neuro-psychiatric hospital in Tirana, the new hospital in Kruje and the spa station in Bilaj in Kruje were completed; the reconstruction of Elbasan spa was carried out; the beautiful regional hospital in Liqenas was put into operation; and a considerable number of creches were constructed in Kukes, Puke, Diber, Mirdite, and Gramsh, and so forth.

Question: What new constructions will be built in the health sector in 1978?

Answer: The following also will be built in 1978: the obstetric-gynecological hospital in Kukes, the blood transfusion and donation station in Tirana, and a number of health centers in the united villages of Gramsh, Kukes, Lezhe, Mat, Pogradec, Skrapar, and Tropoje districts; a number of creches in the agricultural cooperatives and work centers such as in Diber, Tepelene, and Flore, and other creches in Tirana, Pogradec, and Shkoder, and so forth.

Question: Comrade minister, what can you tell us about services in hospitals and polyclinics?

Answer: Alongside the great work carried out in our country in the prophylactic field for the prevention of diseases, a very great activity is also being developed in the polyclinics, dispensaries, and the many hospitals located everywhere in the fatherland. Also during 1977 there has been a more intensified work for continually strengthening and improving the out-patient service in polyclinics, dispensaries, and in the homes of sick people, showing a particular interest in the better organization of the emergency service.

It is intended to increase the quality of the service and to strengthen scientific discipline in work. Some organizational measures have been taken to improve the service of radiology and of clinical-biochemical laboratories, as well as to improve services such as minor surgery, performed on an out-patient basis.

Alongside the intensification of scientific criterias for diagnosis and medical treatment, in the institutions with beds, efforts are being made by the directors and cadres of these institutions to devote more attention to the many problems concerning the so-called "health economy", that is, the indicators of the circulation of beds, the average stay of sick people in hospitals, the use of medicine sparingly and with a strong scientific discipline, and so forth.

Also this year, as a result of better organization of work, greater care has been shown for the specialization and training of various health cadres in university clinics and in the larger hospitals of the country.

Question: Closer contacts between the working people of the ministry and those of the basic units enter into the improvement of the work style and method. What can you tell us about it?

Answer: This year, more than in the previous years, consultations and meetings were organized not only by the ministry, but also by the district health sections, between the health workers and the working people of the other sectors and activists from the mass organizations, so as to hear close at hand the voice and opinion of the masses about the work undertaken by our institutions and cadres so as to serve the people as their faithful servants.

According to zones, consultations have been organized on various matters concerning services to mother and child, the hygiene and epidemiology, of stomatology, and pharmaceutical services, and so forth.

On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the taking of the initiative for improving hygiene in the zone of Liqenas, a national seminar was organized in this zone on the problems of hygiene and medical service in our villages at the present time. A similar large seminar also was held in Shkoder recently on the problems concerning the mother and child. Contacts with the people have been continuing in various zones of the country to gain a deeper knowledge of the experience of folk medicine, and so forth.

Question: Comrade minister, what will be the main targets to be pursued by the ministry and health organs in the districts in 1978?

Answer: The first target will be the consistent pursuit of the many tasks assigned by the seventh party congress; and the deeper ideological and political education of all the working people of our health system, so as to see the people's health service under any circumstances and always, above all, with a political eye, because we are building socialism under the conditions of the fierce imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockade, by implementing the revolutionary principle of self-reliance and by thinking night and day about the defense of our fatherland.

In these 33 years following the liberation, our health system has achieved an unparalleled development. Almost all the districts have new hospitals and institutions; therefore, in the future we will not need many investments for new constructions, except when they are essential. Now we are in the phase of intensive development of our health system, the phase of the equipping of our institutions with the best diagnostic and medical means, and the phase of the continuing improvement of the organizational aspects of every cell of our health system so as to improve the indicators of our scientific work everywhere for today and for the future. Therefore, we will devote greater care to the encouragement and organization of the scientific-study activity of our institutions and cadres, giving more attention to those theoretical-practical problems dictated by the present situation of our people's health. On the basis of such scientific studies, there are plans to organize the second national conference on hygiene during the coming year; the conference will be accompanied by a broad movement for implementing the tasks assigned to us by the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the party in January 1971.

It is obvious that during the coming year we will continue working to narrow the gap between health care in the village and in the city not only by sending more cadres there, but also by sending more skilled cadres; we will increase the concern for the health of mother and child even more by penetrating even deeper into the social aspects of this delicate problem both in city and village.

We will continue stressing the improvement of out-patient service by seeking organizational methods in order that medical forces are used with full efficiency in the dispensary service in working centers, in quarters, in the homes of sick people, and so forth. The further protection of the environment from pollution will be pursued with greater responsibility by our organs of the state inspectorate, by requiring that the administrations of the larger work centers be more effective in this direction.

Under the leadership of the party, headed by Comrade Enver, the health workers will successfully implement all the tasks entrusted to them for 1978.

ALBANIA

BAD MANNERS OF ATHLETES, MANAGERS, SPECTATORS DECRIED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 13 Nov 77 p 2

/Article by Skender Begeja: "Anti-Athletic Expressions Are Foreign to Our Morality"/

/Text/ In the process of the communist education of our workers, especially in the education of the new generation, an important role has been and is being played by physical education and sports. Their development has helped in revolutionary molding, in work and in self-defense. They are of incomparable value because they are a source of health, happiness and optimism. They develop agility, daring determination and will power. They develop a feeling of partnership and collectivism not only in the active participants, but also in the sports-loving spectators.

However, this healthy revolutionary reality must not allow us to fall into self-contentment. We must fight, no matter how little, against foreign expressions and ugly behavior which we see among certain players and in certain sports circles. They become obstacles in the development of the above mentioned qualities and are irreconcilable with our Marxist-Leninist ideology and the principles and norms of our proletarian morality.

Contrary to the behavior in the bourgeois-revisionist countries, where competitive encounters in sports turn into scandals, street brawls, or advertisements for capitalist companies, in our socialist country games develop harmoniously on the healthy basis of proletarian morality, characterized by correct rivalry. However, during games, especially football games, there have been in some instances elements, among them children and immature young people, who have manifested sick devotee behavior, which is in fact a foreign expression and which has to be considered an aspect of the class struggle and must be fought and prevented by force, determination, and continuous attention. These elements use insulting words when addressing other people, players, or umpires. Between some sports fans, in disagreement with the result of the match, offensive words have on some occasions changed into activities with socially dangerous implications. Some of them, in order to express their "affection" for their favorite team, or in order to register dissatisfaction for an "injustice" done to their favorite team, throw various objects into the field.

Some sports lovers have replaced the permitted forms of support and encouragement for their teams with unsuitable songs. A typical example is the behavior of the "Flamurtari" followers, who came from Valona to Tirana and behaved in an offensive manner toward the home team and sang unseemly songs in the "Partizani" palace and in the "Qemal Stafa" national stadium. Some players manifest these foreign expressions in insults and quarrels, in heavy-handed jokes, serving their ego at the expense of the team. There are also occasions when a player in disagreement against an unjust call by an umpire, or because of some action that appears unfair to him, shows his objection by using vulgar gestures or insulting words. Excessive euphoria, hitting the ball hard into the net, and using borrowed gestures after a goal has been scored are other reprehensible actions that are manifested. There is a line of communication between foreign expressions displayed by some elements in the rows of spectators and the negative behavior of some players. They incite and reciprocally feed each other and in some occasions they change into negative impulses, in drives to use offensive words against the umpire and the supporters of the other team, for the so-called bad direction of the match, against the benching of a player from their favorite team, against the trainer for the "improper" exchange of players and against the players and supporters of the opposing team. It is not permissible that some people who consider themselves as fans of a ball club, who perhaps have taken off from work to accompany their teams to faraway cities, should demand arbitrarily to be let into the stadium. They manifest their irritations with offensive words and improper songs during and after the match, as happened at the football match between the Durres "Lokomotives" and the "Tomorri" team from Berati.

Expressions like these of fan devotion which manifest themselves with strong negative emotions, and which should be condemned, have nothing to do with manifestations of enthusiasm, optimism, pleasure, and encouragement for the favorite team. The latter are moral attributes which generally characterize our sports enthusiasts. Not only must they accompany every sports event, but they must be encouraged because they turn into positive impulses which influence the victory of the favored team or give encouragement to the one that is losing. As a result they help in the education, cultural entertainment, and the molding of communist morality characteristics. We must keep in sight the fact that the stadium is an unusually large auditorium where not only sports lovers, who participate in what is going on, are educated, molded, and entertained, but also hundreds of thousands of spectators, young people, children, and senior citizens who follow the match on television and the radio from every corner of our land. Any good or bad behavior on the part of an athlete has either a positive or negative influence on their education.

Comrade Enver teaches us that "liberal stands toward foreign influences cannot be put aside without fighting against expressions of indifference towards social opinions, passivity, tolerance and negligence." The immediate reaction of social opinion at the time of the match towards the

undignified behavior of a fan has an important educational effect. The noninterference, in a social way, to deplore undignified gestures by calling them "unimportant things," "devotee activities," is an expression of indifference and encouragement to repeat bad behavior and help spread it. There is no possible justification for silence or noninvolvement by anyone, no matter who it is, when offensive words are heard, or ugly activities are seen, more so when these actions are performed by children and young immature people. Therefore, it is absolutely necessary that everyone take an active revolutionary position, and cultivate a feeling of social responsibility in conflict against foreign expressions and indifference towards them.

The party teaches that collective and individual one-to-one work with athletes, organized for the benefit of those that have manifested foreign expressions, is of colossal importance in preventing bad behavior. It is very important to analyze the roots, the class-conscious ideological reasons, the regressive and reactionary sources of these foreign expressions and behavior. It is especially important that athletes who have manifested foreign expressions in training or during the game, submit to healthy open criticism and self-criticism.

The reaction of coaches towards unbecoming foreign expressions greatly helps in preventing them. The principled behavior of some coaches has had and still has a great educational effect over athletes and sports fans. These trainers react immediately against the bad behavior of an athlete without considering the interests of the moment! On the other hand, the unbecoming gestures and irritation of other trainers gives rise to many negative effects. Trainers who are in the strong grip of championship results forget that they too are political people and that everyone of their unseemly actions has a negative electrifying effect on the team members.

In the work to set aside foreign expressions in our athletic circles, an important part is played by the umpires of the game. The demand for the esthetic appearance of the players, the expulsion of any wooly-heads before the start of the game, the counseling of those that show signs of irritation, passing out appropriate punishment according to the sporting rules, and avoiding arguments creates favorable conditions for the successful development and finish of the game. This purpose can only be attained when our umpires, as political figures, are ideologically and politically trained, have a good professional and physical training and make fair judgments. Their unpreparedness in these areas would worry the athletes, sports fans, and spectators and would create reasons for the manifestation of foreign expressions. Often in the sports section of our press unjust partisan judgments have been critized. Just measures against misbehaving citizens have been taken by the responsible organs.

The position taken by the mass organizations, trade union organizations, youth organizations, sports commissions and clubs, physical education committees, under the leadership of the basic party organization, and the

attitudes of parents and teachers at school towards these foreign expressions is of special importance in their prevention. By talks by different educational activities and by the effective use of discussion centers, etc. we must create an atmosphere of destruction for foreign expressions in the area of sports. We must create a single educational front in which everyone must, without exception, be included in order that our youth, our sports lovers and the working masses will not be contaminated by foreign influences, fanatic enthusiasm and the consequences which result from it.

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CSO: 2100

GUIDELINES FOR PROPER STUDY OF FOREIGN LITERATURE

Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 15 Dec 77 p 3

[Article by Nexhip Gami: "Some Criteria of the Methodology of the Study of Foreign Literature"]

[Text] Literature with its special means reflects the economic and social background in which it is born and develops. This makes it one of the forms of human knowledge. Stating the essence of the Marxist theory of knowledge, Lenin wrote: "...there are historically determined limits to approaching our knowledge through objective truth, but it is an unconditional fact that we do approach them. The contours of the picture are historically determined, but it is an unconditional fact that this picture reflects a model which exists objectively." This thesis is equally important for studying literature and for literature itself. Marxist-Leninist esthetics finds in this special characteristic of literature one of its most important values. At the same time it serves us as a methodological criterion for the study of foreign literature and uncovering and pointing out its values.

However the thousands of years of world literature is not a single process. The division of individual societies into antagonistic classes also led to the differentiation of their ideologies. In bourgeois societies this antagonism has pronounced characteristics. In one form or other, this class antagonism is expressed even in the development of literature through the centuries. From this we have a methodological criterion that has special political importance under the conditions of the bitter ideological struggle against remnants of the past and against the pressure of bourgeois-revisionist ideology. Comrade Enver stressed at the seventh party congress: "We have our art, music, literature, traditions and culture, which we love and wish that others will also become acquainted with. But we also respect progressive world culture, and we take from it and disseminate in our country that which we need and which serves us."

Writers who express the aspirations of the oppressed classes and who are interested in eliminating oppression and exploitation try to present reality truthfully; they uncover the vices of contemporary society and express the

protest of the working masses, although in the literature before socialist realism and in the creations of contemporary realist writers this protest is vague, faulty, or indirect. In any case, realistic writers, consciously or not, keep to this materialist principle of reflecting social life truthfully.

Literary spokesmen for the exploiting classes' interest, by trying to perpetuate the existing social relations or by considering them to be eternal (which ultimately leads to the same result) go against historic truth, distort reality, avoid reflecting the class contradictions or concentrate on social phenomena of secondary importance, and therefore they do not reflect basic reality.

Therefore the programs, texts, and instruction in the various kinds of schools mainly analyze the positive literary manifestations, while regressive trends are treated as a whole so that it is necessary to reflect the class struggle which has taken place through the centuries in all countries. It is necessary for these criteria to be always kept in mind by the authors of foreign literature programs and texts when they continuously process them.

The problems of foreign literature are also treated in some studies and articles in our literary press and in some scientific discussions and lectures held by chairs of literature in universities and elsewhere. These activities have made their own contribution in further expanding our studies in this field, by stressing the true values of progressive literature and by unmasking the reactionary essence of decadent bourgeois and revisionist literature.

In the future, without stopping the unmasking of reactionary literature and art, it is necessary to expand the work for an even deeper ideological and scientific study of progressive and revolutionary foreign literature.

However, the creations of progressive foreign authors must not be idealized, they must be handled in all their basic aspects, in all their contradictions. Comrade Enver teaches us: "...We should never forget that we will not find immediately what we are looking for and as we want it, because we will find intertwined in these revolutionary or progressive authors, if not completely then in one way or another, the reflection of the bourgeois ideas of life and of the dominant ideas of the age in which they lived." By separating the various idealist, regressive overlayers from the healthy literary inheritance, the teacher and student will succeed in making a comprehensive scientific analysis of foreign literature and of the works of each author; the classics of Marxism-Leninism and the documents of our party give us perfect examples of this.

The combined forces of our pedagogues and teachers will advance our scientific opinion on foreign literature of the past or present by delving deeply into them, by relying on successes achieved so far, by reinforcing greatly our ideological-professional preparation, by rejecting any a priori, hesitant concept in connection with the possibility of expanding our studies in

this field. These concepts are based on the categoric argument that the best known representatives of foreign literature have already been put in their places.

Therefore it is necessary for our well-known writers, students and literary critics to become more active in this area. Some of them have spoken out on authors or problems of foreign literature and this has been received with interest by the broad masses of the art-loving public. The study of foreign literature is a proper activity for study or criticism which has its role not only to deepen our literary-esthetic concepts but also to orient readers, pupils, students and young artists correctly. This is all the more true when one considers that the positive parts of foreign literature become the cultural-artistic ingredients and possessions of our people through translations, teaching in school, stagings, and so on.

By handling foreign literature in the light of Marxist-Leninist philosophy and the teachings of the party, we esteem those creations which enter into the great progressive cultural fund of humanity and we can easily understand the true essence of reactionary literature and we can shut out its negative influence on the masses of readers and on our literary-artistic creations.

CSO: 2100

ALBANIA

LIST OF LEADERS OF UNION OF WORKING YOUTH ORGANS

Tirana ZERI I RINISE in Albanian 30 Sep 77 p 2

[Composition of the Leading Organs of the Union of Working Youth of Albania]

[Text] Members of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Afërdita Ruzhdi Hida | 47. Gaço Sotir Kristo | 93. Natasha Petro Lako |
| 2. Afërdita Qani Sako | 48. Gjergj Pashko Nika | 94. Natasha Ilo Çollaku |
| 3. Afërdita Tele Haxhia | 49. Gjin Bardhok Bunaj | 95. Ndue Frrok Frroku |
| 4. Abdulla Hamit Bode | 50. Halil Gani Hyseni | 96. Nexhip Sali Lyte |
| 5. Abdyl Tafil Pilafi | 51. Hamide Haziz Malaj | 97. Petraq Dhionis Budo |
| 6. Adelina Thoma Topi | 52. Hanme Selman Lala | 98. Petrit Idriz Bala |
| 7. Agim Asim Matraku | 53. Hasan Zenel Vejuka | 99. Piro Aleko Jongari |
| 8. Agim Gaço Nesho | 54. Hava Sefedin Arapi | 100. Pranvera Mustafa Novi |
| 9. Alitrie Zyber Seitllari | 55. Haxhire Adem Lumshi | 101. Premto Andon Puleri |
| 10. Anastas Gogo Mëhilli | 56. Hajri Faslli Nuhu | 102. Remzije Faik Nasufi |
| 11. Anesti Llazar Koçillari | 57. Ilia Koço Kongo | 103. Rexhep Ibrahim Ballmi |
| 12. Antoneta Myslim Malushi | 58. Ilia Sokrat Liko | 104. Rihane Hamit Koçi |
| 13. Aqif Mehmet Pjeci | 59. Isak Hysen Cenaj | 105. Robert Refail Kotelli |
| 14. Avenir Idriz Sadikaj | 60. Ismail Nuredin Hoxhafi | 106. Rozina Uk Paliku |
| 15. Bardhosh Shefik Gace | 61. Jerasim Mihal Popi | 107. Rudi Llambi Monari |
| 16. Bashkim Zaçe Beshikaj | 62. Jovan Polo Themeli | 108. Rexhep Haziz Xhepa |
| 17. Bashkim Mystehak Dervishi | 63. Jorgji Vangjel Kote | 109. Saime Ceno Metaj |
| 18. Bashkim Ahmet Kamani | 64. Katina Mite Boga | 110. Sanie Shaqir Vani |
| 19. Bashkim Rexhep Xhafa | 65. Kleopatra Jorgo Kristo | 111. Sokrat Thanasi Zaho |
| 20. Behar Ramadan Gjata | 66. Koço Qerim Danaj | 112. Selim Ahmet Zeneli |
| 21. Behije Mevlan Likaj | 67. Kostandina Llazi Ngresi | 113. Spiro Kiço Dede |
| 22. Besnik Daut Sykja | 68. Kozeta Kadri Shupheja | 114. Spiro Niko Lulo |
| 23. Besnik Veli Nuredini | 69. Koço Vangjel Nole | 115. Shan Dod Gega |
| 24. Bilal Qamil Koçi | 70. Kristo Kosta Koca | 116. Shemshedin Ramiz Tota |
| 25. Dali Met Buci | 71. Lavdoshe Isuf Isufaj | 117. Sherife Murat Dyli |
| 26. Dashuri Qamil Sheshi | 72. Leonora Zalo Terpollari | 118. Shpëtim Ismail Çausi |
| 27. Dese Daniel Jako | 73. Lindita Shefqet Maçi | 119. Shpresa Mensur Dobi |
| 28. Dëshira Sadik Shehu | 74. Lumturi Mahmut Rexha | 120. Shpresa Vilson Todri |
| 29. Dila Preng Marku | 75. Lumturi Mehmet Markola | 121. Thoma Thanasi Braho |
| 30. Ditar Rushan Taullaj | 76. Lutfije Islam Tema | 122. Thoma Aleko Pulo |
| 31. Dhorothe Gaçi Jançe | 77. Makhule Hamit Struga | 123. Vala Caci Gushali |
| 32. Drane Llesh Gjika | 78. Maksim Tahir Ilirjani | 124. Valdete Nexhat Sala |
| 33. Drita Vlash Çumashi | 79. Margarita Kol Ndreca | 125. Valentina Ibrahim Aliko |
| 34. Drita Vasil Semini | 80. Maksim Koço Sinollari | 126. Vasil Skendo Xhaferi |
| 35. Dhimitraq Kozma Kana | 81. Marjanthi Miti Zhuka | 127. Vasilika Pandeli Shuke |
| 36. Eleni Koçi Koleci | 82. Marije Preng Doda | 128. Violeta Zoi Dhimo |
| 37. Elfrida Vaskë Dhano | 83. Mete Jaze Bezhani | 129. Vjollca Miti Kokoneshi |
| 38. Enver Rexhep Rexhepi | 84. Mimoza Refit Jazaj | 130. Viron Toli Kona |
| 39. Ermira Rexhep Hoxha | 85. Mirlinda Qazim Hoxha | 131. Xhafer Haxhi Faruku |
| 40. Etimije Abdulla Zeneli | 86. Mirosh Zihni Sako | 132. Xhemal Belul Pengu |
| 41. Estref Estref Bega | 87. Mojkom Zihni Zeqo | 133. Xhorxhi Gjerman Thanasi |
| 42. Fatbardha Mahmut Nura | 88. Muhamer Baftjar Halili | 134. Ylviqe Sele Brahimi |
| 43. Fatmir Sezai Xhafa | 89. Mustafa Haxhi Duzha | 135. Ylli Habil Backa |
| 44. Fatime Sadik Limani | 90. Mynyr Hair Shehu | 136. Zef Kol Doçi |
| 45. File Ndue Gjergj Ndreaj | 91. Muharrem Asllan Xhafa | 137. Zaim Zeqir Bytyçi |
| 46. Frederika Ligori Kona | 92. Nadire Beqir Hushi | |

Candidate Members of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Alida Rasim Hisku | 11. Gjena Ilazi Stambolliu | 21. Ramadan Ali Hyseni |
| 2. Destan Selman Alla | 12. Kimete Bajram Kosturi | 22. Robert Nasif Isaku |
| 3. Drita Hekuran Hjazllari | 13. Lize Pjetër Nikolli | 23. Spiro Jorgo Brumbulli |
| 4. Eli Stefan Stefani | 14. Lule Martin Gilaj | 24. Suzana Bajram Beqiri |
| 5. Fathardha Musa Zeneli | 15. Muhamet Hamit Zykaj | 25. Shefiko Zeqo Shehu |
| 6. Fidai Haxhi Bora | 16. Mine Kudus Shehu | 26. Shkurte Pashuk Kola |
| 7. Gjyste Shkurt Simoni | 17. Nazmi Xhemal Kuleni | 27. Trëndafile Daut Xhebro |
| 8. Hyqmete Ismail Harizi | 18. Nevruz Gani Zaimi | 28. Vladimir Baçe Ymeri |
| 9. Ismail Avdi Lazaj | 19. Nezir Rustem Selimi | 29. Xhevahire Azem Nezir |
| 10. Jorgo Petro Koka | 20. Pëllumb Baki Lamçe | |

Bureau of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth

- | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| Members | 8) ISMAIL HOXHAFI | Candidate Members |
| 1) AVENIR SADIKAJ | 9) ILIA KONGO | 1) BASHKIM XHAFA |
| 2) BESNIK SYKJA | 10) LUMTURI REXHA | 2) DALI BUCH |
| 3) DISE JAKO | 11) MUHARREM XHAFA | 3) DRITA CUMASHI |
| 4) DHOROTHE JANÇE | 12) PETRAQ BUDO | 4) ELENI KOLECI |
| 5) ETEMIL ZENELI | 13) VALA GUSHALI | 5) FATMIR XHAFA |
| 6) ESTREI BEGA | 14) VALDETE SALA | 6) SHIPRISA TODRI |
| 7) GAQO KRISTO | 15) YLLI BACKA | |

Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|---|
| 1. LUMTURI REXHA | 4. MUHARREM XHAFA | Comrade Lumturi Rexha was elected first secretary of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth. |
| 2. ETEMIL ZENELI | 5. VALDETE SALA | |
| 3. ILIA KONGO | | |

Auditing Commission

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1. Demir Ismet Korita | 6. Ilirjana Jasim Haxhia | 11. Zyba Hysen Hysa |
| 2. Fitnete Ymer Xhaja | 7. Kastriot Malo Brahimaj | Comrade Gjergji Grabova was elected chairman of the auditing commission. |
| 3. Gjergji Vasil Grabova | 8. Përparime Demir Bregu | |
| 4. Haxhi Nazif Koleci | 9. Polikseni Kristoton Shopo | |
| 5. Ilir Hysen Dashi | 10. Ylli Mutit Dudushi | |

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ALBANIA

OBITUARY OF MINISTRY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS CADRE PUBLISHED

[Editorial Report] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 14 January 1978, page 4 publishes the obituary of Gao Koste Kollumbi who had been charged with "functions of responsibility in the organs of the Ministry of Internal Affairs." The obituary is signed by Kadri Hazbiu, Gafur Cuci, Mihallaq Zicishti, Fecor Shehu, Fize Bozheku, Qazim Kondi, Raqi Iftica, Naum Gedeshi, Llazi Stratoberdha, Fatmir Gjata, and Andra Themeli.

CSO: 2100

PROCESS FOR REPAIRING DEFECTIVE TELEVISION SETS CRITICIZED

Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 22 Dec 77 p 3

[Article by ZERI I POPULLIT correspondent: "It Is a Question of the Honor of the Factory Brand; (Fragments From Some Letters and the Opinion of the Editorial Staff)"]

[Text] "I am a resident of Tirana. On 23 June 1977 I bought a television together with voltage regulator tube no. 07407. A defect appeared from the first day. I complained at the laboratory which handles the guarantee. The technicians observed that the problem was with the voltage regulator, which I turned in for repairs on 19 July. They told me that it would take a month to repair since it would be sent to the electromechanical factory (UEM) in Durres. When the month was up, I went every 2 days and finally on 7 September I got the voltage regulator which, as the technicians told me, was in an old case, not the one I had turned in.

I tried it that same day: the voltage regulator was in the same condition, thus it had the same defect. That is, only the case of the device had been changed."

"I am writing you about a personal problem which has to do with the UEM in Durres. I liked the new voltage regulators of this factory and I bought one. But not much time went by (not even 15 days) and the upper part of the case began to melt, while the lower part began to open, distorting it. I was worried about this and went to the guarantee sector. However, they told me that this kind of regulator (it was model ST-2/01) must be taken to the UEM in Durres where a new case would be made, because in the Elbasan UEM warranty center they did not have the conditions and specialists to make repairs."

"Like many citizens of Tirana, I, too, purchased a television set earlier," wrote another citizen. "Certainly this made me happy. But this joy was brief, 2 or 3 days. A defect? This did not surprise me because defects do happen and I am convinced that they are very few in comparison with the number of television sets produced by the UEM in Durres today. That did not surprise me, therefore, but what happened when I got the defect repaired

did surprise me. I informed the warranty center. They came quickly. It had to go to the laboratory, they told me, because there was something wrong with the dial, which would be replaced. And they sent it under guarantee. I asked when I should come to pick it up and they answered that they did not know, but that I should come back in 2 or 3 days and inquire. I returned and asked three or four times and every time I received the same answer: We do not have a dial, nor a car; when they send us one from Durres, then we will fix it. This work could last several months. Until we have one available to use, we can do nothing. "Where can I lodge a complaint?" I asked. "In Durres" they told me. "You must go there, since this may help us as well." I went, but with the thought that until these guarantee comrades are here in Tirana they must concern themselves in Durres with solving the problems of the people."

Because of these and other letters which discuss the same subject, the editors have intervened time after time with the competent organs. The responses which they have received from them vary. (We do not refer to those letters to which the editors have not gotten any response, such as is the case with two letters sent to the party organization of the URT [Radio-Television Factory] in Durres, one in July and one in September of this year). However, one thing cannot be denied: it is a fact that there are irregularities in the service and repair of televisions or regulators within the time limits of the guarantee. This fact must make those responsible for these irregularities ponder deeply if they call themselves servants of the people. Certainly what is more important here is to put a stop to production of poor quality, even if this is minor, since this is where irregularities begin. Obviously this particularly involves the producers, who the party organization above all must make aware of the responsibility which they have without forgetting that they must fight also to strengthen the work of the supervision units over them. The trade organs, for their part, can exercise more influence on the producers by preventing even a single occasion of marketing products of poor quality. Finally, the centers for the repair of televisions and regulators within the guarantee period in the districts have the duty of serving the customers quickly and well because in this way they quickly and well establish the honor of the brand of the factory which they represent.

CSO: 2100

BULGARIA

EXILE DESCRIBES REPRESSIONS IN BULGARIA

Rome IL SETTIMANALE in Italian 14 Dec 77 pp 26-28

[Article by Velko Balkanski: "Because I Concealed That Papa Was an Officer"]

[Text] Sentenced because he had concealed the fact that his own father had belonged to the armed forces of the former regime, the young exile, Ludmil Minev, reveals in this interview with IL SETTIMANALE the terrible reality of the political persecution carried out by the Sofia communist authorities.

The young Bulgarian, Ludmil Minev, was very moved. He is not used to the attention of journalists. His testimony before the second session of the "Sakharov court," held the last few days in Rome, provoked upsetting memories.

"I was born in Veliko Turnovo in 1948. I graduated from the Wilhelm Pieck Technical High School in Sofia. In 1967, I became a cadet in the air force. I remained in the armed forces after re-enlistment until the end of 1973 with the rank of second-lieutenant, serving at Plovdiv. In 1973, I worked in the garage of the Ministry of the Interior in Sofia.

In 1975, I was sentenced to prison for 1 year and 3 months for having attempted to escape to the West. So as not to lose her job, my wife testified against me."

Question: What caused you to attempt to escape?

Minev: I had omitted mentioning in my curriculum vitae that my father had been an officer of the "bourgeois army" before the arrival of the communists to power in Bulgaria. I did it to get a job. One day I was denounced. To prove that I was an "important enemy," they added that I had "a Western life style, an erroneous opinion of Western ideology, too much admiration for Western racing cars" and that I wore "American blue jeans." A correspondent from the Bulgarian Communist Party newspaper RABOTNICHESKO DELO, Sevetlio Bakalov, with the information gathered from

my neighbors and from an ex-colleague of my father, provoked with his help the exile from Sofia and the house arrest of my mother, Raina Ivanova Vassileva. She was resigned, but I managed to start libel proceedings against the journalist. The first session of the trial gave us the impression that we could win the suit.

After the second session, the entire dossier disappeared. It had been stolen. The judge suspended the suit for lack of documentation. I went to the newspaper editor's office. They apologized to me and told me: "we cannot deny the accusations made by our correspondent, Bakalov. We are the newspaper of the Communist Party and we cannot publicly admit that we have libelled a citizen."

Unpunished, my slanderers attacked again. They presented new denunciations against me. I risked losing my job. This was the last straw. I decided to escape to the West.

Question: How did you plan to escape from Bulgaria?

Minev: I could not get a passport. I tried to cross the Yugoslav border. I was caught 5 km from the border, at the Rakovitza monastery, in the Vidin district, where I had taken shelter from the rain. A monk named Serafim denounced me to the military police. There is a reward for denouncing any fugitive and the monk was an informer of the special border troops. He received 50 leva for my capture. My mother, at the trial shouted in his face, "Judas"!

Question: How did your trial go?

Minev: The worst occurred before the trial. An interrogation which lasted 7 months and 21 days in an isolation cell in the investigative departments of the State Internal Security in Vidin, Vraza and Sofia.

Question: Why did your attorney not intervene?

Minev: I saw my attorney for the first time a few days before the trial. He advised me to beg forgiveness. For what? For my treatment in the isolation cell? To whom? To the judges who receive their orders from the army, as do, moreover, the attorney? Or else to the audience present in the hall, which was selected by the army? I defended myself alone. Truly alone against everyone. Even my wife testified against me. She said that I had a "Western life style," She said that I had bought myself a pair of jeans for 100 leva, almost a month's salary. She said that erroneous ideas infiltrated from the West had caused me to escape. There were a dozen witnesses who said more or less the same thing. They convicted me under article 279 of the Penal Code for attempting to escape.

Question: Can you tell us anything about the kind of punishment reserved for political prisoners in Bulgarian prisons?

Minev: During the interrogation, they held me in the cellars of the provincial center in Vidin (on the Danube), then in the one in Vraza and finally, they transferred me to Sofia. I was completely isolated, no possibility of speaking either with attorneys or with family and friends, no news of the outside world. Only on the day after the end of my trial was I allowed to read a newspaper. In the Vraza prison, I was put in an isolation cell. In Vraza it is very cold in the winter, 15 or even 20 degrees below zero. The window of the cell had no glass. The floor was made of cement. There was no heat. I suffered a great deal from the cold. When I tried to keep warm by burning cardboard and pieces of paper gathered in the lavatory, the guards took them from me, they undressed me and forced me with punches and kicks to stand, naked, for 24 hours, while they watched and made me the object of their gross jokes. There were 12 isolation cells with political prisoners. There were also other common cells for those sentenced to a lighter treatment. They gave us food twice a day: 100 grams of bread and onion soup with traces of pasta or potatoes. Once a week, they let us go out in the courtyard for a 15-minute walk. At the end, I lost the ability to walk.

Question: Was there no possibility of receiving food from the outside?

Minev: No, there was not even the possibility of buying food for oneself from the canteen. Only those prisoners who worked had this right. They receive 8 to 12 leva per month. One can of fish costs about 1 leva. They only sell bread, canned fish and a kind of chocolate made with substitutes. If they find that you have money received from outside, they give you one month of severe treatment. No privileges. It is not even permitted to telephone home. One has the right, according to the kind of treatment to which one is subjected, to one letter per month or to one every 2 months. All of them censored. If the censors (one guard, the director, an official) do not like some word, they do not forward the letter and they do not inform you.

Question: Did you get to know other political prisoners?

Minev: Certainly, with so many prison and cell mates. In particular I would like to mention Hristo Zacev, about 60, sentenced to 20 years for having been an activist in the agrarian opposition party, which was dissolved in 1947. For 5 years he had been in an isolation cell. He had lost all his friends outside. Nobody took any interest in him anymore. He lived sealed in his cell, away from the world, away from life. He saved me from the cold by giving me a piece of fat to smear on my skin as the eskimos do. He asked me, when I was about to be transferred to Sofia, for a medication to reduce the pain caused by his illness. He had throat cancer. It has remained on my conscience because I escaped without being able to send it to him.

I would like to also mention Dimitar Dimitrov, from Targoviste. When I saw him for the first time, I thought that he was an old man. On the contrary, he was my contemporary. At 18, during his military service, he had attempted to escape abroad. He had spent 11 years in prison. His hair was white. His face was whitish-yellow. He suffered from ulcers and when a perforation occurred, it was 5 days before they came to get him, on account of our protests, which afterwards earned us a punishment. He never came back. They operated on him in the hospital in Mezdra, a city near Vraza. When he was barely able to get up out of bed, they had him take the train. They told us that he had attempted to escape and the guards had shot him. How could somebody who has just been operated on for ulcers manage to run? The prisoners said that it was a put-up job. They had riddled him with machine-gun bullets.

I remember also the fate of Boris Arsov, an ex-social democrat activist. A political prisoner who was transferred from the Pazardgik prison to Vraza told us Arsov's story. He was sentenced to 15 years in Sofia. In 1974, the prison warden stated that he had found him hanged in his cell. However, a rope cannot be brought into a Bulgarian prison and he was found hanging from a rope fastened to the window. They killed him.

Question: How many political prisoners are there in Bulgaria?

Minev: Legally, the category of political prisoners does not exist in Bulgaria. The authorities try to pass off as common criminals all those who are arrested for political reasons. The exact number is known only by a few of the Bulgarian leaders. During the year I spent in prison, I heard the figure of 10,000 repeated most often in our conversations. We are a small country but repression is great. One goes to prison even without trial. I can tell you on this subject that in the prisons where I have been, there were political prisoners. In Vraza, in 1975-1976, there were approximately 200-250 of them. In Sofia, in 1976, approximately 500.

Question: What persuaded you to testify before the "Sakharov court"?

Minev: Bulgaria seems to be a country forgotten by the West. My intention was to tell what I have suffered and to speak for those who remain in Bulgarian prisons. An international solidarity action can improve their fate. At least they will not feel abandoned.

8956

CSO: 3104

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DECISION NOT TO EXTRADITE HIJACKERS PROOF OF FRG DOUBLE STANDARD

Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 78 p 1

[Article by (zr): "FRG Will Not Extradite Hijackers of a Czechoslovak Plane"]

[Text] Bonn, 3 January (zr)--The paper BONNER RUNDSCHAU announced on Tuesday that Czechoslovak plane hijackers Vlastimil Toupalik and Ruzena Vlkova will not be extradited to Czechoslovakia for punishment but are to stand trial before a West German court in Frankfurt/Main. They will be charged with "an assault on air transportation, restraint of freedom and violation of the arms law." The trial date has not yet been set.

Last October Toupalik and Vlkova hijacked a Czechoslovak airliner with guns in their hands and forced it to fly to Frankfurt seriously endangering the lives of 24 passengers and the crew. They they asked to be granted "political asylum" in West Germany.

The West German laws set a jail term of up to 15 years for air piracy but under "mitigating circumstances" the minimal jail term is only 1 year. But the FRG justice is very lenient towards air pirates from socialist countries and has never yet punished them as they deserved considering the crime they committed.

In the FRG, drastic punishment is meted out only to perpetrators of terrorist acts which endangered the lives of West German citizens while air pirates from socialist countries are a rather welcome "contribution" to anticommunist propaganda. While the FRG is an initiator of various proposals to combat terrorism and air piracy, in principle it has always practiced a double standard. This has also been the case of other hijackers of Czechoslovak planes into the FRG, of whom only the repeatedly jailed habitual criminal element Rudolf Becvar still remains in a West German jail. The group which murdered Captain Jan Micica during the hijacking of a Czechoslovak plane 6 years ago has been set free long ago. The chief perpetrator of this abduction, Lubomir Adamica, committed suicide in jail, his helpmates, condemned to from 3 to 7 years in jail, have all been set free even before serving their full term. The last one was released at the end of last March.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

BACKGROUND OF SERIOUS AUGUST DISTURBANCES IN WEST BOHEMIA

Rome LISTY in Czech No 6, Dec 77 pp 19-20

[Article by "VB": "A Bloody Saturday at Kdyne"]

[Text] Since the "normalized" press published no or only distorted reports on the events in the Domazlice region and the public therefore does not know why the young people were sentenced by the court in Plzen to imprisonment from 12 months to 2 years, we are returning once more to this important event.

The Chod folk festival took place in Domazlice and vicinity on 13-14 August 1977 and dances were organized in the town and near vicinity in this connection. In the village of Kdyne there was supposed to have been a dance at the local Sokol hall [gym] with the music of the Kaskada rock band. Since the Chod folk festival was attended by many and especially by young people, approximately 1,200 youngsters assembled in front of the Sokol hall before the dance at 2000 hours. The impatient crowd broke down the locked door and made its way inside. The organizers collected Kcs 15 admission from all present. Shortly afterward, however, they announced that there would not be any dance because order could not be guaranteed. The crowd protested by booing. At this moment the Public Security police appeared on the scene and asked all present to leave. The public who demanded the refund of the admission charge were forcibly led from the dance hall to the outside where their number gradually grew. The Public Security police began to use tear gas, clubs and dogs against the protesters. The young crowd attending the interrupted dance, however, used violence against violence; ambulances were called in. The affair became a matter of prestige for the Public Security police: an eyewitness recounted that four members of the VB [Public Security police] beat a young man with clubs and then threw him down from the stairs. The crowd in front of the Sokol hall chanted: "Gestapo, Gestapo!" and threw stones at the VB members. The VB hid in the Sokol hall, while the young people outside blocked the entrance, broke windows and attacked oncoming cars because they thought that some of them would be driven into them in order to disperse them. After that, the crowd moved to the railroad station where it stopped a train which did not want to stop at Kdyne in order to avoid a conflict with the rioting youth. The young

people occupied the train, but the VB which followed them used clubs against those who were not able to board the train and even those whom they pulled out of the train. In this way, the VB gradually evacuated the train. Since, however, the young people armed themselves with stones, set fire to a railroad car standing at the railroad station and continued in the skirmishes with the VB, the commander in charge of this action using the railroad station loudspeaker, ordered the subordinate VB members not to use clubs and violence. At this point in time ratio of forces was such that the hard-pressed security police reinforced by military units could have defended themselves only by using firearms. Prior to the arrival of the next train at 2200 hours, the young people whose identification cards had been checked by the VB were taken by the detained train to Domazlice where they could disperse. A similar procedure was used with the second contingent of the youth which was taken by the 2200 train to Domazlice under the supervision of the called-in border guard which copied the pertinent data from the identification cards.

The sum-up of this event is disturbing. It is estimated that the violence used by the VB resulted in injuries of various degrees to approximately 100 young people, 27 of whom suffered serious injuries. The number of wounded VB members is not precisely known. Rumors are circulating that seven of them had to be hospitalized and that two of them died of injuries after being transferred to the hospital. The damage to the railroad station and surrounding area is estimated at Kcs 3 million. Armored cars were deployed in the conflict three of which were turned over by the demonstrators, numerous cars were set afire and damaged.

During the fight in the Sokol hall and its neighborhood, the VB already arrested a number of persons and continued in arrests at the railroad stations in Kdyne and Domazlice. Part of the people were detained for some time in the Sokol building, where the VB used violence against them in order to prevent them from loud mass prayers and later from singing Karel Kryls' songs. Approximately 200 of the arrested were taken to the VB building in Domazlice where they were put up on four floors of the building--50 on each of them--and some of them had to wait as long as 7 hours for the interrogation standing with their faces turned toward the wall and hands behind their backs. Those who fell due to exhaustion or injuries were beaten with clubs. Some were not able to stand or sit during the interrogation and were questioned lying down. Most of the detained were then released. The Plzen PRAVDA then informed its readers that 13 persons were in the prosecutor's custody and a search had been instituted for 6 others. It is generally assumed that the number of persons in custody is higher.

Among the persons in custody is also a signatory to Charter 77, Viktor Groh, locksmith, born in 1954, living on Sturova Street at Ostrov nad Ohri who is employed as a maintenance man in the paper mills at Merklin. He was not arrested until 0500 on 14 August at the railroad station (probably at Domazlice) and it is therefore strange that he was allegedly accused of

six criminal acts: attack on a public official, interfering with the implementation of law and order, disturbance of public peace, intoxication, fascist propaganda (probably because of screaming: "Gestapo") and vilification of the nation, race and political beliefs.

Those whose identification cards had been checked were summoned for questioning during the following weeks (in Prague, Brno and Jihlava mostly on the eve of 21 August). Even those young people whose identification cards had been checked at random prior to the incident at Kdyne about which they did not even know, were taken to the VB and, under the threat of detention for 48 hours, had to sign a pledge that they would not leave the place of their permanent residence the following week (21 August). Their presence was checked during Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The same procedure was repeated the following week when the young people, again under the threat of detention for 48 hours, had to sign a pledge that they would not go to the "hops festival" in Zatec.

During the interrogations, the VB organs tried to prove the organized nature of the entire incident and to collect data on certain persons, particularly the signatories of Charter 77. The obvious tendency on their part was to classify the Kdyne conflict as "a premeditated political action" and to prove its connection with the activities of Charter 77.

From other sources we have learned that, although the Kdyne conflict was the largest, minor skirmishes with the VB occurred also in other instances in Domazlice and vicinity. The best known is the intervention of the VB against young people who fastened on their back a sickle and a hammer cut out from a fabric with the U.S. flag motif. The VB used clubs also in this instance.

It is likewise interesting that the intensity of the battle, the measure of violence used by the VB and the active defense of the young people had the effect that the direct participants in these events compared the incident with the fights in Poland in June 1976. In addition, the participants compare the Kdyne incident with similar events in Ceske Budejovice in the spring of 1974. While on that occasion it was predominantly the young adherents of the underground culture who were harassed when they wanted to attend a rock concert (by the Plastic People and others) and had been attacked by the VB while peacefully dispersing, this time the youth involved had nothing in common with the underground culture and just came to a dance party. Its anger was provoked primarily by the fact that the organizers refused to refund the admission charge collected a short time earlier, although they had promised to do so. In comparison with Ceske Budejovice, the reaction of the youth was violent. The VB was frequently forced to retreat and only defended itself. There was a difference also in the attitude of the onlookers. While indignation was frequently voiced toward the assembled long-haired individuals in Ceske Budejovice, the population made itself heard in Kdyne: "Go and get them, because they raise the prices!"

The participants in the incident who are in custody must be regarded as hostages because it cannot be determined whether they are responsible for the damage and injuries caused by the crowd of angry youth provoked by the action of the organizers, the VB and military reinforcements. The taking of hostages in cases of interventions against young people is becoming the rule in our country: the young people arrested in Ceske Budejovice were also detained as hostages. In this light, the sentencing on 19 October 1977 of 13 participants in the Kdyne events to imprisonment from 12 months to 2 years must be regarded as an act designed to intimidate the Czech youth. This attitude of state power to social groups which escape its control and management, and the legal attitude which confuses individual guilt for a specific act with collective guilt for such an act and for this punishes some individuals more or less at random must be condemned and the release of Viktor Groh and others under arrest must be pressed.

Domazlice, November 1977

10501

CSO: 2400

CPCZ WEEKLY COMMENTS ON DISSIDENT ART BIENNALE

Prague TVORBA in Czech No 49, 7 Dec 77 p 14

[Article by Vaclav Soukup: "Operation Biennale at a Dead End"]

[Text] It is really amazing what diversity of anticommunist actions can be found in capitalist countries of the West this year when the Belgrade meeting took place to assess the results of complying with the Final Act of Helsinki. Of course, not each of these actions will be exactly successful for their initiators and many undertakings will collapse even before Western propaganda manages to properly puff them up and exploit them. A direct example of such propagandistic failure was the attempt to exploit the Venice Biennale festival of art, drama and music.

In the 70 years of its existence the Venice Biennale, which normally takes place every 2 years, had achieved considerable fame as well as good artistic standards in its art exhibits and film, theatrical and music festival. For years artists from the socialist countries, including the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, also participated in the Biennale with their works. Only last year the president of the festival, Carlo Ripa di Meana, visited Moscow in order to negotiate the program for future years with the Soviet minister of culture. On this occasion the president not only appreciated the contribution of Soviet artists for raising the qualitative standards of the festival but was also lavish with praise about the overall level of Soviet art.

Only a few months later, however, Mr di Meana changed his opinions by 180 degrees, so to speak. He forgot about his solemn Moscow proclamation and his admiring appraisal. The decisive criterion for appraising the quality of artistic works suddenly became for him not objective artistic criteria but some kind of "conformism" or "nonconformism" of artists from socialist countries which concepts the president apparently construed as a positive or negative attitude toward the socialist system. So at the beginning of this

year, with a lot of propaganda humbug he announced the transformation of this year's festival into a public demonstration against socialist countries and its orientation toward support of so-called dissident art. In view of the fact that his pious intentions met with no enthusiastic reaction in Italy but rather with protests by the artistic public, Mr di Meana demonstratively resigned his office and screamed before newsmen about "restricting liberty" and the "gross interference of socialist countries in the internal affairs of Italy."

The president, however, was not really so concerned about giving up the office as about the publicity. Then when the problem of the Biennale even reached the Italian parliament, Mr di Meana withdrew his resignation and threw himself with relish into his work. But his enthusiasm quickly evaporated when he began to collect the first "dissident works." In spite of all kinds of tactics the managing committee of the Biennale succeeded in collecting only ordinary or rather mediocre works and, moreover, from artists whose names for the most part are unknown even in the country from which they come, let alone the broader European cultural public. Negative criticism in the Italian press confirmed, moreover, that the selections were based more on finding and exploiting dissidents rather than on artistically valuable works. In desperation, Mr di Meana turned to those wealthy patrons of the arts with quite clear-cut interests who had got him into this unpleasant situation. His pleas for help did not fall on deaf ears and soon various "East European art funds" and "institutes for Eastern research" financed by the budgets of secret services attempted to supply di Meana not only financially but also with the sharpest "ideological ammunition" at their disposal. Even the Italian Government, which for the most part has to beg its wealthier partners in the EEC to lend it every penny, all of a sudden found 3 billion lire with no trouble to contribute to the support of the poor dissidents and the equally poor President di Meana. In fact, the latter met with one calamity after another. Besides the protests of many artists, the leader of the National Italian Cultural Center, Paolo Marinotti, also spoke up and objected to allowing use of the Grassi Palace in Venice for the Biennale where the festival was also hampered by the "incomprehensively hostile attitude" of the Venetian public which Mr di Meana constantly complained about.

The preparatory committee, even in spite of abundant help from various "interested" organizations and offices, managed to collect only very few artistic works, and those were second-rate, so that in the end the organizers had to settle for a show of much more modest dimensions than they had

originally planned. And even this the president had to contrive by means of another trick--he decided to "create" dissidents from certain other artists of the socialist countries. Contrary to the rules of propriety and without the knowledge or consent of the authors he obtained their pictures or films and displayed them in his provocative festival. For example, in two exhibits of the creative arts called The New Soviet Art--Unofficial Perspectives and Czechoslovak Graphic Arts--11 Years of Searching, more than two-thirds of the exhibits were shown without the permission of the authors. In the film festival the situation was even more striking. Of the many such exploited artists from all the socialist countries who openly protested against these shameful practices of the Biennale organizers, let us mention at least the Czechoslovak directors Jires, Kachyna, Jakubisek and the artists Kolar, Bednarova, Anderly, Kulhanek and Kucerova. In those cases where they could not disgrace the authors by association with so-called dissidents through their works, the president contrived, as in the case of the Moscow Theater on the Taganc, to announce, in short, their "appearance" at the festival. The fact that Yuriy Lyubimov, artistic director of the theater, naturally never in his life considered such an "appearance" and that he expressed his indignation over the scandalous procedures of Mr di Meana did not in the least interest the organizers of the Biennale and their overseas sponsors. On the contrary, Mr di Meana even had the effrontery to undertake a "triumphal" trip to the Belgrade meeting where he wanted to complain of the "oppression of artists in the East." The fact that precisely such actions like this year's Venice Biennale are in blatant contradiction to the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference and that they damage the process of detente and development of universal cooperation in Europe, this Mr di Meana obviously will not admit. Why not? Chiefly because his patrons are satisfied.

8491

CSO: 2400

ROLE OF COURTS REGARDING LABOR CODE DISCUSSED

East Berlin NEUE JUSTIZ in German Vol 31, No 18, 1977 pp 625-627

[Article by Dr Heinrich Toeplitz, president of GDR Supreme Court: "On Some Functions of the Courts in Preparing for the Effective Date of the AGB (Labor Code)"]

[Text] The close and trustful cooperation of the courts with the trade unions is an essential prerequisite for the fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on the courts. It is obvious that the courts, which, together with other agencies of the state, have the duty of protecting the socialist state and the social order and, at the same time, the maintenance and achievement of the legally guaranteed rights and interests of the working people, are in a position to receive essential support by the trade unions and, for their part, to be able to support the work of the trade unions.

All the courts of our republic have established close and stable relations in the past with the kreis or bezirk executive committees of the FDGB [Free German Labor Union Federation]. That is revealed, too, among other things, in the reports before the bezirk or kreis executive committees of the FDGB. If, all together, there were 99 reports in 1976, there were already 90 court reports registered before the executive committees of the FDGB in the first half of 1977. The support of the trade unions in the preparation and carrying out of their legal conferences, as well as confident cooperation in the instruction and training of the members of the conflict commissions, are further examples of how, in various ways, close relationships are formed between the courts and the trade unions.

For the courts, the main concern at present is, above all, to support, with their means and possibilities, the preparation of the introduction of the labor code in such a way that the new quality of the labor-related regulations becomes completely effective from the day they come into force. That will succeed only if, at the same time, further cooperation with the trade unions is qualitatively developed. In this connection, we can start from the good experiences of labor during the period of discussing the outline of the AGB [labor code].

Consideration of the Trade Union Agreements

The new regulations in the AGB on the rights of the trade unions make it clear how trade unions exercise genuine codetermination in our state. From the shop steward through the trade union leadership in the plants to the central labor union agencies, the trade unions actively participate in deciding basic questions in all areas concerning the working and living conditions of the working people. The trade unions exercise their rights by concluding agreements with agencies of the state or with directors of plants and institutions. (AGB, Sec 8, Para 2). In addition to the laws and legal regulations, appropriate agreements between state agencies and trade unions or directors and trade union leaders in the plants are, accordingly, the basis for the decisions of the courts within the framework of the laws.

The AGB opens up a broad area for the conclusion of such agreements. Thus, in the skeleton collective labor agreement, special regulations concerning wages, working hours and sick leave, as well as additional labor-related regulations in connection with intensification of production for individual branches or areas of the economy, are agreed on (AGB, Sec 14, Para 1). The new regulations in the skeleton collective labor agreement should be comprehensible and consistently avoid repetition of all provisions already contained in legal regulations. In this connection, especially for deciding matters in dispute in the field of wages, the regulation in the AGB, Sec 100, according to which collated data between the appropriate agencies of the central government and the central executive committees of the trade unions can be reconciled as constituents of the skeleton collective labor agreements, is gaining in importance. The adaptation of the content of the skeleton collective labor agreement to the new AGB regulations is provided for. Inasmuch as, according to the regulations of the EGAGB [introductory law to the labor code], reference can no longer be made after 1 January 1978 to previous labor-related regulations, the courts must, consequently, bear in mind in the future the terms for adjustment to the provisions of the AGB.

The provisions of the AGB contribute also to reducing the role of the enterprise collective labor contracts as agreements between the plant managers and the plant trade union leaders (AGB, Secs 28, 29). Preparations for the conclusion of the 1978 enterprise collective labor contracts are being made strictly on the basis of the new AGB. Moreover, it applies equally to the enterprise collective labor contract as to the skeleton collective labor contract that nothing is repeated in them that is already regulated in laws and other legal regulations. The AGB also confirms the principle that the enterprise collective labor contract must correspond to the legal regulations and that rules that violate them (e.g., illegal assessments or compensation payments) are legally void (AGB Sec 28, Para 2).

Plant managers and BGL [plant labor union executive boards] will give their attention, above all, to seeing that obligations are agreed to in the enterprise collective labor contract that fully serve the realization of the AGB in the plant. It is the business of the courts to support effectively the corresponding preparation in their territories.

Cooperation With the Trade Unions

In AGB, Sec 24, Para 3, it is now clearly defined that management decisions requiring trade union agreement acquire legal effect only if this assent is given. Apart from cases of temporary layoffs or immediate dismissal by the plant, the legal invalidity of which must always be determined in a process before the conflict commission or the court (AGB, Sec 60, Para 1), other management decisions without the agreement of the trade unions required by law have no legal effect and thereby establish neither demands nor obligations. To be sure, inasmuch as the law does not conclusively specify the previous agreement of the trade union leadership, the agreement of the trade unions can also be given later. Attention must be paid to this in matters in dispute.

The Ninth FDGB Congress focused on a greater responsibility of the industrial and other trade unions. Hence it follows, especially for the kreis courts, together with the kreis FDGB executive committees, to develop contacts with the executive committees and leadership of the industrial and other trade unions. There are already many good contacts, especially in connection with representation at trade union lawsuits and cooperation in labor-related proceedings. The expert knowledge of the courts--especially knowledge regarding the specific interests of the plants of a specific branch or field--can be significantly increased through cooperation with industrial and other trade unions.

The courts welcome the important activities which the trade unions are developing for participation in labor-related proceedings. The share of trade union participation in judicial proceedings has increased continuously. In 1976 and in the first half of 1977 this share amounted to 63 percent each. Assuming these proceedings equal one hundred, 30 percent fall to the share of trade union representation in the lawsuit (ZPO [code of civil procedure], Sec 5, Para 1) and 70 percent fall to the share of trade union participation (ZPO, Sec 5, Para 2). Nothing has changed in the viewpoint of the trade unions that the prospects of success in a dispute are not the decisive thing for the decision whether or not a trade union representation in a lawsuit is undertaken. Therefore, the courts should make more specific information available to the trade unions in order to support the undertaking of trade union representation at lawsuits.

The courts should, furthermore, make greater use of the possibility of inviting representatives of the working peoples' collectives to the proceedings (ZPO, Sec 4). Moreover, contacts to the executive committees or leadership of the trade unions are also useful. Of course, it is necessary to determine the objective for the participation of the collective at the proceedings and, correspondingly, to bear this goal in mind from the preparation of the proceeding to the evaluation of the decision.

Probably there is scarcely a legal field that gives the courts such favorable possibilities for deliberation before an expanded public as that of conditions

of labor. Presently, 9 percent of all proceedings in matters of conditions of labor are tried before an expanded public. We are not satisfied with this situation because all suitable proceedings are still not used.

All judicial activities for the carrying out of proceedings before an expanded public, for the inclusion of labor collectives in the oral proceedings and also for the evaluation of the proceedings, must, however, be in harmony with the endeavors of the working people to use labor time efficiently in the interest of raising the effectiveness of production. The effectiveness of production determines, in the final analysis, the full scope of our social policy.

The characteristic features of the socialist way of life are developed more and more distinctly in the socialist competition organized by the labor unions (AGB, Sec 34). The courts, therefore, should occupy themselves with the basic orientation of socialist competition, with the results of competition of plants in their territory because exact knowledge of these questions creates favorable points of departure for their work. The courts are offered abundant possibilities in that way to support effectively the constantly increasing initiatives of the working class and their trade unions. Thus, for example, judicial proceedings, in which it is a question of protection of health and work, protection of socialist property or of the disciplinary responsibility of working people, serve for the practical carrying out of order, discipline and security in the plant.

Advancement of Scientific Organization of Labor and the Innovator Movement

With the proceedings, the decisions and their evaluation, the courts also exert an influence on the carrying out of the scientific organization of labor and the advancement of the innovator movement--above all, the systematic collective activity of the innovators. Chapter 4, especially, of the AGB, on questions of the organization of labor and socialist labor discipline, which is new in its way, contains many significant regulations whose correct application by the plants and working people must be interpreted in legal propaganda and whose carrying out in individual proceedings must be assured by effective discussion and convincing decision.

Strict observance of the regulations on labor responsibility (AGB, Sec 73) is, for example, of direct significance in proceedings to determine the obligations incumbent on a worker for the clear delineation of his work duties, the determination of the degree of his responsibility, and so forth. That is also closely related to the requirement that the worker must give attention to his labor duties with prudence and initiative (AGB, Sec 80, Para 1).

Questions of labor duties and obligations and problems of instructions play a role again and again in disputed matters emanating from innovator proposals that must be decided by judicial process. The courts are succeeding better and better in doing justice to the high standards that must be set in deciding disputed issues in this field. By this means, the courts effectively guarantee the rights of the innovators of the interest of furthering their

creative activity. It must also not be overlooked that decisions of the courts on the innovator law of plants, trade union innovator aktivs [workers groups] and of the innovators themselves are understood and used as a direct instruction for the application of the innovator law. That emphasizes the great responsibility that has been entrusted to the courts with the adjudication of disputes over compensation and matters of dispute arising from innovator arrangements.

With the 4th DB [implementing regulation] to the NVO [innovator decree]--regulation of compensations--of 8 July 1977 (GBI [legal gazette] I, p 295) innovations are stimulated, above all, that generally serve the advancement and carrying out of the protection of health and labor, as well as the improvement of working conditions. The bezirk courts should devote increased attention, in the framework of their instruction to the kreis courts, to questions of the innovator law in the administration of justice.

Orientation according to Instruction No 30 of the plenum of the Supreme Court on questions of the application of the innovator law in the administration of justice of 28 August 1974 (GBI, p 414; NJ-supplement 1/74 to No 18) is valid now as before. This instruction will also continue to be valid without change after the coming into force of the AGB. But it is necessary to include the new AGB regulations in the administration of justice, especially regarding work duties and the obligations of the working people, in order thus to attain a higher quality of judicial activity in the interest of promoting the creativity of the innovators and the improvement of management activity in the plants.

Occasionally, especially in disputes relating to the innovator law, really difficult technical problems and relationships must be settled. An essential aid in doing so is the close relationship of the courts to the trade union innovator aktivs as well as to the bezirk innovator centers. Moreover, to the extent that judges obtain a general view of social problems and relationships in regard to the further carrying out of scientific-technical progress, the creative solution of technical, technological and other problems in connection with the organization of labor in the plants becomes easier for them to comprehend. Fundamental in this respect is the profound understanding of the innovator movement as an expression of the creative mass initiative of the working class and of all working people.

In the coming year, plant labor regulations, which are to be prepared by the plant managers in cooperation with the workers and issued with the concurrence of the plant trade union leadership, will gain in importance (AGB, Secs 91, 92). Essential questions under the consideration of these labor regulations will have to be decided in judicial activity, as, for example, questions of the right to issue orders and of disciplinary authority (AGB, Secs 91, Para 2-c, 82, 254, Para 3), but also questions of secure storage of the workers' personal property, which they bring with them in connection with their work and social activity in the plant (Secs 91, Para 2-c, 239, 271, Para 2).

The effectiveness of the regulations in the rules on work to guarantee great effectiveness of labor, to strengthen labor morale and discipline, to achieve order and security, as well as to develop socialist collective relationships, depends essentially on how the workers are drawn into the preparation of labor regulations and are informed regarding the content of all regulations. To this end, the courts should use their influence in the work of legal propaganda.

Protection of Socialist Property As Well As of Health and Labor

Routine investigations have shown that some plants have not reacted consistently enough in cases of damages caused by culpable conduct violating the obligation to work. However, it is urgently necessary to use extensively all possibilities for the protection of socialist property. Socialist provisions governing labor conditions must also contribute to the fact that all working people observe, in its entirety, their obligation to protect and increase socialist property (AGB, Sec 2, Para 5). It is one of the duties of work of each working person to protect socialist property against damage and loss, as well as to adhere to order, discipline and security.

In the activity of the conflict commissions and courts, the regulations regarding responsibility of working people for materials and conditions of labor are essentially correctly applied. In cases of negligently caused damage, the directions of the Supreme Court on a differentiated definition of the extent of damages claims are taken into account under the seriousness of the offense. The decisions of the courts also give effective guidance to the plants and conflict commissions.

Unless agreements are recorded regarding the extent of material responsibility, the basis for the agreement, at times, cannot be decided. According to ZPO, Sec 46, Para 1, however, circumstances that are decisive for the agreement can be recorded. Bezirk courts should devote greater attention to the application of this regulation. Moreover, it is a question of the persuasive force of the measures with which the material responsibility of the workers is carried through and of the guidance of the conflict commissions, because judicial agreements are an expression of a deviation from the result of the conflict commission's advice; but it is also a question, therefore, of making available to the higher court the review of procedural results in the lower court.

In criminal procedure, too, allowance is made for concern to protect socialist property effectively by an emphasis on the rapid restitution of the damage caused by the perpetrator and a consistent enforcement of imposed or assumed obligations to pay. In this case, it is completely admissible and fitting to begin immediately with restitution for damage caused negligently in violation of work obligations and not just to wait for the subsequent decisions on the material responsibility of the perpetrator according to the criminal and labor laws.

In regard to the responsibility of the plants in the protection of health and labor, the AGB has produced a far-reaching new regulation: the obligation of

the plants to pay damages in cases of accidents at work and occupational diseases no longer depends on the stipulation that a violation of the plant's responsibility for protection of health and working conditions is causative (AGB, Sec 267). That does not mean, however, that the plants would no longer be required to give attention to the observance of these obligations.

Erich Honecker, secretary-general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, enlarged on this in his significant speech to the Ninth FDGB Congress; "Thus we consider, quite frankly, that the number of accidents at work is still too high. To be sure, statistics show that we are having fewer accidents than before. Nevertheless, vigilance and alertness must be increased. Above all, it is a question, largely, of eliminating the causes and, in many cases, these still repose in deficient order, cleanliness and discipline at the place of work."

That is a problem that concerns everybody in the plants: managers, principal staff employees and working people without managerial responsibility. To the extent that courts must occupy themselves with problems of violation of duties in protection of health and labor, the proceedings should be arranged and made use of in such a way that lasting changes take place in the plants.

With the new AGB, legal security will be further increased in our state. The unity of rights and duties of the working people in the labor process is more strongly emphasized collectively, as well as in individual regulations. Every worker can depend on the comradely and effective aid of his collective, according to the AGB regulations, as conversely, the conduct of every worker must be a contribution to the fulfillment of the tasks assigned to the labor collective within the plant.

In their activity of legal propaganda, the courts should always proceed from this unity of rights and duties in the AGB. Commentaries on the AGB also should not focus on the conflict case. It is always a question of the political content of new regulations, which are fully and completely in agreement with the SED program, and of the comprehensive implementation of the law in practice. Plant managers and the trade union leaders in the plants must create the corresponding prerequisites so that the AGB can become effective to the fullest extent.

With the Ninth FDGB Congress, a new, higher stage began in the legal work of the trade unions. It results from the growing activity of the working class in the management of the state and in safeguarding the comprehensive trade union right of participation. It is, therefore, an important task of the courts to give better support to the trade unions constantly in their legal work, to develop cooperation more intensively with the trade union directorates and leaderships and to assist the trade unions in transmitting to all working people the legal knowledge necessary for the correct application of socialist law as an instrument for consolidating the power of the working class.

WEST GERMAN ANALYSIS OF NEW EAST GERMAN LABOR CODE

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[Article by Erika Lieser-Triebnigg: "The New Labor Code of the GDR"]

[Text] On 16 June 1977 the People's Chamber of the GDR passed a new Labor Code (AGB).¹ It will go into effect on 1 January 1978. At the same time 6 laws and 31 decrees, resolutions and other legal regulations were canceled.² The recodification in this field had been preceded by a comprehensive discussion of the draft which had been submitted in January this year. Of the 39,533 proposals of amendments and additions from among the ranks of the working people, 90 were taken into account substantively, and 144 editorially.³

In its preamble the new Labor Code proclaims the main aim involved in creating a developed socialist society emphasized at the Ninth SED Congress in 1976. According to it, the supreme task is to "raise the people's material and cultural standard of living on the basis of rapid development of socialist production, to raise the effectiveness, scientific progress and growth of labor productivity."⁴ Since the realization of these intentions is brought about "decisively by work," it is, in other words, necessary to make the whole realm of labor more effective. What is needed is "creative initiative, industriousness and disciplined action of the millions of working people...(and) astute guidance."⁵ Evidently the past labor law regulations (the Labor Code still in force, as originally passed, hails from 1961⁶) do not provide enough stimulus for this. In particular the demand for increased socialist work discipline,⁷ i.e., conscious and voluntary observance of the results of cooperation in the plant collective, indicates that the, only ideologically comprehensible, coownership position of the individual in the GDR and the existing concrete and intangible stimuli have been insufficient or have not been applied effectively enough. These failures apparently could not be reduced, despite the fact that in the past few years many plants and labor collectives have participated in the "competition for exemplary order, discipline and safety," making it a matter of principle to follow such slogans as "Honest Work--Honest Wages," "My Hands for My Production" and "Any Disruption of Operations Is One Too Many."⁸

The fundamental problem of a labor code in such central-economic-planning systems as that of the GDR is to create an instrument for the labor sector--so important for the economy--which, on the one hand, meets the state interest in the fulfillment of the sovereignly issued and implemented plans but, on the other hand, within this framework also affords room for certain personal activities. What is needed here is to fix the duties, and at the same time formulate the rights, of every person participating in the labor process in such a way that both duties and rights not only conform to the state objectives but, beyond that, likewise create a stimulus for the individual to fulfill the tasks faster and better.⁹ This purpose is served not only by intangible and material awards, such as public praise or financial bonuses; a similar function is also fulfilled by (social) protective rights (e.g., as regards giving notice of dismissal), because a person with job security is more likely to be ready to work for the state providing the job. In addition--the identity of interests in social systems stated in official propaganda everywhere notwithstanding--it is necessary in legally establishing the rights and duties to solve beforehand differences which may occur between the plant, acting on behalf of the state, and the worker, with both sides definitely being assigned a creditor's position but priority having to be insured for the overall social interests. If one succeeds in harmonizing as well as possible these factors which (in our eyes) are almost irreconcilable, all that is needed then is properly to observe the norms in order to avoid confrontations and consequent losses due to friction. If one examines the constantly increasing number of labor conflicts in the past few years, it becomes evident that the law which has been in force no longer could cope with this task, necessary for plan fulfillment.¹⁰ For these reasons the new AGB is therefore worded more clearly and in greater detail. With 305 articles it comprises twice as many regulations as before. (The previous number was 156.) And whereas previously the mass of norms was divided into 13 chapters, there are now 17. In part the new code contains materials which previously have been dealt with elsewhere, and this will make application more useful.

The code now extends the duty of the courts and the trade unions of checking the observance of labor law norms, i.a., also to the leading state organs.¹¹ In other words, it is assumed that if people act on the basis of models of behavior set by the state there can no longer be any conflicts, making it more likely for the central state targets to be reached.

The new Labor Code governs all working people--in our terminology, all workers and white-collar employees--regardless (as in the past) of the legal status of their "employer." In other words, it makes no difference whether they are employed in a plant (state or otherwise owned), an industrial combine, an incorporated organization or by an organ of the state, including the economic guidance offices. The code also, just as fundamentally, governs the labor law relationship between citizens. The status of particular individual groups--for instance, civilian employees in the armed forces sector--may be regulated separately.

The AGB primarily governs GDR citizens, even if they are employed by international authorities or foreign enterprises. The latter must, however, be located as employers within the GDR. Persons who are citizens of another country are governed by the code if they are employed by a GDR enterprise and work within the GDR boundaries. If the employer is an international organization with residence in the GDR, however, the AGB regulations govern the foreigner only if he also has his permanent residence in the GDR and no treaties under international law exclude applicability.¹²

The applicability regulations newly contained in the AGB primarily take cognizance of the socialist economic integration in CEMA. Not only have international organizations started operations in the GDR in the course of this supranational division of labor--e.g., in the form of joint enterprises of two or more member countries--but it can happen that workers are exchanged between the member countries.¹³

As has been mentioned, the Labor Code comprises 17 chapters. They are entitled as follows:

1. Principles of socialist labor law, articles 1-17.
2. Management of the plant and participation by the workers, articles 18-37.
3. Conclusion, amendment and dissolution of the work contract, articles 38-70.
4. Organization of work and socialist labor discipline, articles 71-94.
5. Wages and bonus, articles 95-128.
6. Professional training, articles 129-144.
7. Training and advanced training, articles 145-159.
8. Work hours, articles 160-188.
9. Vacations, articles 189-200.
10. Health protection and accident prevention, articles 201-222.
11. Intellectual-cultural and sports activity and social care of workers in the plant, articles 223-239.
12. Special rights of the working woman and mother, articles 240-251.
13. Liability of workers under labor law, articles 252-266.
14. Indemnification by the plant, articles 267-273.

15. Social insurance of workers and employees, articles 274-290.
16. Controls over the observance of the labor law, articles 291-295.
17. Settlement of labor conflicts and of disputes in the field of the social insurance of workers and employees, articles 296-305.

The Principles of the AGB

As before, the AGB, independently of the individual employment contract, in the first two chapters lays down the general principles of labor law and the principles of the cooperation of plant management, trade union and workers. The two parts must not be viewed separately from one another, however. Together they explain the principles of economic action from the point of view of central state planning. Thus the new code first of all (by repeating the preamble), lays down the task of labor law, stating that it is to serve the formation of a developed socialist society. Then follows a division according to the people and bodies addressed, resulting in the following breakdown, which is continued also in the further chapters of the code: Rights and duties of the plant manager, the trade union and the workers.

The Plant Manager

As the executive organ of the central state office, the plant manager is responsible, and accountable "upward," for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the tasks of the plant. He manages the plant in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism, for which the law assigns him certain rights and duties. According to the principle of individual personal direction as one aspect of democratic centralism, he has the authority to set the fields of activity of the fellow workers under him and to give the pertinent orders.¹⁴ Article 82 delimits this, however. Instructions for the concretization of the job task and beyond it may be given only in the cases cited by the law. A case in point, for example, is the temporary transfer to other work, which will be mentioned further on. In other words, the plant manager must always move within the pattern of behavior traced by the law. Moreover, he is tied to the implementing regulations issued by the Council of Ministers in agreement with the FDGB and to the provisions of the basic collective agreements about wages, work hours and intensification of production concluded between the ministers concerned and the trade union.¹⁵ For this reason the AGB now stipulates explicitly that in the appointment of a manager by the superior office his qualifications in labor law must be guaranteed. What is meant by this is not only exact knowledge of the law but the ability to apply the regulations in the spirit of those issuing the norm (that is, the central state office, which also sets the tasks of the plant).¹⁶

Norms affecting the plant manager can be found throughout the code. Article 18 programmatically lays down the duty of the director, among

other things, to promote the workers' development into specialist personalities and to contribute to their fully developing their capabilities and to "making their work ever more effective and productive and personally satisfactory." As is stated in the chapter dealing with organization of work, he must create the prerequisites for meeting the targets. Labor collectives, for instance, are to be formed in such a way as to create a "performance-and personality-promoting division of labor and cooperation of the workers." Further, the job task is to be shaped in such a way as to effectively utilize the workers and production capacities. Finally, organization on the job must also insure the continuous fulfillment of tasks.

Outstanding importance is attached to the function of the plant manager of furthering the active participation of the individual workers in management and planning (the other aspect of democratic centralism). The basis of this is the concretely described obligation to inform the persons under him about the tasks of the plant, which will be done mainly in the newly regulated planning discussion. In the process, the workers must be consulted about "the best ways of reaching solutions."¹⁸ Proposals coming from the labor collective concerned are to be evaluated and utilized. A reason must be given if they are rejected. An accounting about the state of the fulfillment of the tasks of the plant must be made to the leaders of the plant trade union, and once a month also to the members at large. These regulations newly incorporated in the Labor Code reflect procedures which have long since been considered proper practice.¹⁹ The purpose of the regulation is to use the "knowhow" gained on the job for implementing the planned targets. The monthly accounting serves not only to awaken coresponsibility on the part of the collective for the affairs of the plant but also to conduct a check on whether and how decisions have been affected by the recommendations of individual workers.

Internal plant rules are to be established by the director for the operation of the plant. First of all, there is the enterprise collective labor contract (BKV), to be drafted in connection with the plan discussion with the participation of the workers and to be concluded with the plant trade union leadership, with the parties having to observe the basic rules issued by the Council of Ministers and the FDGB Executive. These agreements primarily contain "concrete, accountable obligations with deadlines" for the parties concerning the "development and promotion of creative initiatives of the workers...for the fulfillment and targeted overfulfillment of the plan tasks."²⁰ What is at stake, in other words, is more intensive utilization of the available labor force. The same purpose is served by the plan for promoting the opportunities of women--also to be agreed in the BKV--which lays down, inter alia, future measures concerning the employment, training and advanced training of women workers of the plant.²¹

In addition the director must also issue rules about the wages (piecework, bonus and timework rates) which are to govern in the plant as well as about work hours. Both wages and work hours are to be agreed between

him and the plant labor union executive board (BGL).²² The parties do not have a free hand as far as the types of wages are concerned: the decisive criterion is the increase in labor productivity.

The other measures by the plant director affecting the work generally require the approval of the BGL. This is particularly true as far as the labor regulations are concerned, which among other things contain rules about how the work is to proceed, the manager's authority to issue directives and take disciplinary action, and about the rights of workers to use the plant cultural and sports facilities.²³ Trade union consent is also required for the vacation schedule, for the determination of the work norms and other indicators of work performance, for supplementary plant regulations for the protection of health and accident prevention and, last but not least, for the plan for promoting the opportunities of youth.²⁴

A fundamentally common feature of the rights and duties of the plant manager is the fact that (numerous new formulations aside) they have, in essence, already been in force according to the previous code.²⁵ This continuity is due to the fact that what is at stake here is organizational norms necessary for conducting production. Since the position and function of the plant have remained constant while reforms were made in economic administration, no changes have been required in this respect but, at most, an elaboration. The only question is whether the increased rights accorded to the trade union in the recodification do not restrict the freedom of decision of the plant manager.

The Trade Union

As before, the sphere of tasks of the (sole) trade union is divided into supraplant and internal plant activity. As far as the former is concerned, the general collective agreements (RKV)²⁶ play an important part. They complement the AGB regulations. The parties to these supraplant agreements, as a matter of principle, are the ministers and directors of central state organs, on the one hand, and the central executives of the industrial union, on the other. The agreements contain, within the limits of the laws and decrees of the Labor Code, rules about wages, work hours and, as is stated in article 14, "regulations particularly in connection with the intensification of production." They take in all workers of a branch of the economy, regardless of membership in the union. Conditions on which no rules have been issued are to be agreed between the plant manager and the respective plant labor union executive board (BGL). An innovation in the new Labor Code is the fact that the conclusion of new general collective agreements is considered necessary when the regulations contained in them may be subject to misinterpretation as a result of supplements, amendments or cancellations and the application of the law is thus made considerably more difficult. This illustrates the effort to codify all labor law regulations in a way which can be fully and easily grasped in order to guarantee that they are properly applied and thus the kind of action is taken which is in keeping with the intent of

the central office. The same purpose is also served by the directive formulated in article 14, paragraph 4, to make public whatever RKV's have been registered with the responsible state organ--and thus are taking effect--and, beyond that, to make them available gratis to the plants and to make them always accessible to the workers.

At the plant level the activity of the union is divided into various fields of action. The law distinguishes between the tasks of the plant labor union executive board, the plenary assembly of union members or of shop stewards, and the individual shop stewards or group functionaries. The new law assigns to each of these organizational levels its definite particular responsibilities. The plenary assemblies and the individual functionaries are entitled to make proposals concerning the way in which the work of the plant proceeds, assuming a control function at the same time.²⁷ The plant labor union executive board, on the other hand, exercises the rights of participation proper, both in planning the tasks of the plant and in executing them and, finally, in order to preserve the rights of each worker granted him in consequence of the employment relationship.²⁸

The AGB expands the rights of the trade union at the planning stage. In the past the rule has been for the positions taken by the union to be passed to the guiding economic organs together with the plant planning drafts as something like an appendix; now the union ideas are to be evaluated directly and to be integrated into the supporting statements of the plan.²⁹ An accounting must be made to the union concerning the implementation of its proposals. A reason must be given if they are rejected. A new means of legal recourse is an objection to be registered with the superior state organs and organs of economic guidance.³⁰ To go to court, however, continues to be impossible--a state of affairs determined by the social system. The final decision about the sphere of tasks of the plant rests with the central state office. In accordance with the principle of individual management, the plant director alone--as an executive assistant of the state, as it were--bears the responsibility for the draft plans and the later implementation of the consequent state tasks.

If one were to permit court decisions about the adoption of union proposals, judges outside the hierarchy of economic management would be in a position to have a say concerning the course of production, without it being possible to hold them accountable for their judgments in the case of failures occurring as these judgments are carried out. Besides, there would be a danger of plan tasks already confirmed and sanctioned by the state being thus canceled by the judiciary. This would be bound to lead to conflicts in fulfilling the plan as the supreme law.

The main instrument of union participation during the phase of the execution of the plan is the already described enterprise collective labor contract, which regulates the employment of labor. The contract is concluded between the BGL and the plant manager. The individual

points are to be worked out with the active participation of the workers. Only in this way can feasible targets be set. Before it is signed, the draft moreover is subject to approval by the plenary assembly of the trade union members or of the shop stewards. This insures that in the preceding consultation the functionaries of the various departments can make their views known and exercise control over the exhaustive utilization of all reserves.³¹

Beyond that, the BGL also shares in the plant manager's decisions about such matters as the way in which the work is performed, the vacation schedule or the fixing of work norms. While the law, as before, provides only for union approval in this, this approval is a prerequisite for the respective regulations having legal effect; as a result, as in the case of the enterprise collective labor contract, agreement must be reached in these cases in the final analysis.

Rights of union participation are also provided for in personnel matters. The BGL takes part in job interviews; it has a say in the conclusion of the employment contract, in any change of the job task and particularly in the dissolution of an individual employment contract. Here the lack of approval--e.g., of a worker being given notice--leads to the plant director's decision becoming legally invalid if the worker makes a relevant appeal before the conflicts commission or in court.³³

In addition to these activities to be coordinated with the plant manager, the BGL must promote the so-called workers' mass initiative, which--in institutions especially created for it, such as socialist competition and the innovator movement--arouses and organizes the initiative of individual workers for the best possible fulfillment of tasks. For the results attained, the BGL must now expressly account to the plenary assembly of members or of shop stewards. This control is needed to insure that the rights assigned to the plant labor union executive board in the code are actually exercised by it.³⁵ For, even though the AGB deals with (union) rights of participation, it is at the same time a question of duties, which not only are intended for the protection of the workers but above all are to lead to the best possible fulfillment of the plan tasks dictated by the state in its capacity of employer.

Finally, the plant labor union executive board, which is accountable to the plenary assembly, is not only obliged to participate in the management of the plant; it also exercises control functions. In the event that the director or one of his employees takes an improper action, the BGL can demand that the superior state economic management organ make the person concerned accountable.³⁶ Here too, however, it is not possible to go to court. Thus, the AGB describes the activities of the union in greater detail and in a way which is more pronounced as far as the sphere of its tasks are concerned, but in the last analysis does not narrow the limits of action of the plant management. It is therefore rather a question of better cooperation. As before, the director of the economic unit remains responsible for the fulfillment of tasks.

The Workers

Repeating the GDR Constitution, the AGB grants the workers, among other things, the right to work, codetermination and coorganization [Mitgestaltung], and to wages in accordance with the quality and quantity of the work performed.³⁷

However, also in the new code the opportunity of individual participation is conceded only to a very limited extent. One has to distinguish between two stages--the field of drafting and the field of implementating the plan.

In the former--the section about the drafting of the plan--we have already mentioned discussion of the plan. What is at stake here, according to article 32, is to arouse "the creative initiative of the workers for tapping available reserves with a view to fulfilling and overfulfilling the targeted state tasks." In this the plant has to combine the assumption of sizable obligations by the labor collective with material awards. In order to make these obligations as realistic as possible, the law grants the worker the right to offer proposals and suggestions, which the plant manager then must evaluate. If these are rejected, for reasons to be given in writing or orally, the persons concerned are now explicitly authorized to file an appeal with the director of the plant and, in the event that the latter repeats his rejection, with the director of the superior organ.³⁸

Even though the law, just as in the case of union rights, also does not provide for judicial proceedings to insure implementation in the discussion of the plan--as a form of individual participation--provisions are made to ensure that the proposals made by the workers do not go unheeded. At least the manager in charge makes a decision about the proposal, and in addition the possibility exists of remonstrating again against a rejection with the next higher economic management organ. If the proposal is beneficial, the plant can be forced to adopt--that is, to implement--it. Several stages of the hierarchy thus make more effective control possible.

In the implementation of the plan, the possibilities of workers' participation which continue to be provided do not amount to any real rights. Rather it is a question of institutions with whose aid an increase in the productivity of the labor force is to be accomplished. There can be a question of claims to coorganization only from the ideological point of view. Inasmuch as the state, through state ownership, formally and concretely owns all the economic assets, the individual, as a member of the state collective, at the same time is considered coowner of the means of production. Through his work he contributes not only to the welfare of all society but, as a component of it, also to the increase of his own growth and to that of his material and cultural standard of living. Logically, the preamble therefore states: "Labor in socialism serves to constantly increase the social wealth in the interest of the working class and the whole society and that of the individual."

Outstanding significance in the phase of plan implementation continues to be attached to socialist competition. Here it is a question of individual labor collectives promising special achievements in order to overfulfill the plan.³⁹ Another form of mass initiative also characterized by participation is participation in the innovator movement.⁴⁰

Here, as is stated in article 36, the proposals by a worker or a collective which have been included in the process of plan implementation are recognized "morally and materially." The two just mentioned forms of participation have in common the fact that they are organized and directed by the union and supported by the plant manager. In light of the importance of those instructions this appears logical, for only the mobilization of all reserves on the job can lead to greater labor productivity, and thus to the best possible plan fulfillment.

The Legal Aspects of Work

After the first two chapters, dealing with the economic bases, the AGB covers the legal aspects of work. The most prominent aspects here are the conclusion, amendment, and dissolution of the employment contract, these being the key instruments for creating or terminating the legal relationship which forms the sine qua non of the individual's employment in the production or reproduction process. On this basis are founded all further rights and duties affecting the worker and the plan in which he is employed.

As before, the work relationship can be based on a contract, limited or unlimited in duration, and on appointment or choice.⁴¹ In the former case, the scope of possible agreements, however, continues to be severely limited. There have to be consonant declarations of intent by the manager of the plant and the worker concerning the field of activity, the place of employment and the date when the work is to commence.⁴² All other points affecting the employment relationship are laid down in the law or in regulations arrived at by collective agreement. The only exception continues to be the agreements to be concluded with members of the intelligentsia. In order to inform the worker about the duties binding him and the rights to which he is entitled, the manager of the plant now, in the presence of a representative of the BGL, must explain "the contents of the job task, the pertinent wage or salary group and the form of remuneration, the work hours and vacation"⁴³ before the contract is concluded. In part these points are also to be included for informational purposes in the written agreement.⁴⁴ If these determinations do not accord with the labor law regulations, they are automatically invalid, with the legal regulations taking their place. This principle, which has been followed by the courts in practice, has now been incorporated into the AGB.⁴⁵ The new Labor Code, however, contains an exception to the provisions becoming null and void, namely, in the event that the manager of the plant has indicated too high a wage or salary level to the new worker. For a start, the text of the contract prevails,

but the manager of the plant is obliged "to offer (to the worker) without delay another kind of work which he can be expected to perform and which corresponds to the promised wage or salary level."⁴⁶ In case the qualifications are lacking, relevant training measures are to be offered. Until the beginning of his new activity, the workers receives, in addition to the wages for his job, an offsetting payment amounting to the difference between the pay for his current work and the originally agreed wage or salary level. This transition payment is not made if the person concerned rejects the new work or the measures for qualifying him for it.⁴⁷ All these details make it clear that the legal provisions for temporarily maintaining the agreed state of affairs despite a violation of the law at least for a time assign priority to public confidence in the legal system, with the individual being in a position to rely on the fact that the information given him corresponds to the legal regulations until the matter is rectified by the plant. This is all the more the case because he is not in a position to figure out the amount of wages himself. Besides, he would otherwise also be deprived of the right of making his choice of job dependent on the wage level. While the compensation payment must be made by the plant, it does not suffer any direct damage, because the manager or his employee responsible for hiring is always monetarily accountable.⁴⁸ This threat of having to pay damages is intended to have people exercise particular care. And a high degree of care is all the more justified since the employment contract forms the basis of the rights and duties of both contracting parties, fixing them in detail for the future. Only an exact legal basis makes it possible for the individual to be properly included in the sphere of employment, and for his labor to be fully included in the plan and employed for the fulfillment of the functions of the plant. The employment contract is therefore also described as a "means of organizing the social process of production and reproduction."⁴⁹ An error at the time of the conclusion of the contract inevitably leads to undesirable disruptions in the operation of the plant, either because the misinformed, and therefore dissatisfied, worker is not as ready for employment as he can be or, under the circumstances, is not prepared to enter into a new field of operation in the plant and this may make it impossible for the desired plan task to be fulfilled. Because of this, precisely the part dealing with the regulations governing the conclusion of the contract contains considerably more detailed regulations than was the case before.

Although, as a matter of principle, the worker's duty extends only to fulfilling the functions he has contractually undertaken to fulfill, the law continues to provide the possibility of his also being given other work. If such work is to be permanent, an amending contract⁵⁰ is required. In the case of a temporarily different job, a distinction has to be made: up to a period of 4 weeks, as a matter of principle, he has to do as he is told without raising any objections, as it were, but for a longer period his consent is needed.⁵¹ If it is a question of a job in a different plant, the new AGB stipulates a so-called delegating contact between the three parties concerned--the worker and the new and the

original plant--in which the length of the transfer, the kind of work and the place of work must be agreed.⁵² Here too the conclusion of the contract must be preceded by an interview which gives and clarifies the relevant information with a view to explaining to the "transferee" his new rights and duties. In case there are no social agreements or regulations, it is to be pointed out to him that the original relationship with the delegating plant remains in force, with only the wages (at least as high as the past wages) to be paid by the new plant.

Logically, the temporary transfer to different work cannot take place arbitrarily, because otherwise the plants would be given too much scope for activities not ordered from above, which in turn could seriously contravene fulfillment of the prescribed plan objectives. Accordingly, the transfer to such activities deviating from the contract either is admissible only from the point of view of "comradely cooperation with, and mutual assistance of," other plants (a structural principle of the GDR economy which has developed into a legal concept) or because, owing to plant disruptions or waiting periods or periods when the plant is idle, the worker concerned cannot be employed at the originally agreed place. A sine qua non, therefore, is the fact that the realization of plant or economic tasks requires a change of function. At the same time, the generally valid 4-week time limit within which a worker can be "freely transferred" obligates the plant as quickly as possible to restore the situation which conforms with the plan.

In light of the importance of the employment contract as a means of organizing the process of production, the termination of employment is also codified in a way which logically conforms to the system. As before, it is not the giving of notice but the cancellation contract (the term used by the law) which is prescribed as the basic means of dissolving the employment relationship.⁵³ This proceeds from two concepts. For one thing, in the course of the contract negotiations it might have been possible to reveal and perhaps still remove the shortcomings which later led to the worker's desire for separation. For another thing, in concluding such an agreement it is possible to fix the date when the contract will terminate in such a way as to safeguard the interests of both parties, but particularly those of the plan-fulfilling plant. For the dissolution of employment relationship almost always causes disruptions of production to a greater or lesser degree. This is so because the entire labor force for executing the state-ordered production or other tasks from the start is calculated into the plan. An unforeseen loss (the hiring and on-the-job training of a new worker may last a fairly long period of time) can prevent the realization of the centrally dictated target.

A prerequisite of cancellation, compared with the previous code, is that the worker first is offered a transition agreement.⁵⁴ This is an agreement between the previous plant, the worker and another plant taking over. It fixes the date of the dissolution of the first work contract,

the beginning of the new activity as well as the pace and task of the new job. Here too a talk between the two parties preceding the conclusion of the agreement is to clarify the rights and duties beforehand. The plant must offer transition agreements whenever it originates a request for a dissolution of the employment relationship. The new activity must be of a type which the worker can be expected to perform. According to Kunz/Schuessler⁵⁵, the legal provision for a transition agreement--as a prerequisite, as it were, of the termination of the employment--is in the interest of the workers' full social security." But, at the same time, attention is paid to overall economic interests. The transfer to a new plant guarantees that the worker--as much as possible in accordance with the plan, and as quickly as possible--is placed wherever there is a need for his labor.⁵⁶ This can also counteract problems of unchecked fluctuation which cannot be taken into account and included in the plan.

The giving of notice--at least 2 weeks before termination--also presupposes a certain amount of assistance by the plant to the worker. In the case of employment which is limited in time, utilization of this possibility of termination is admissible only when no agreement can be reached regarding another job in the same plant which the worker can be expected to perform. A contract of employment of indefinite duration--based, as it is, on increased loyalty--beyond that, according to the new law, also requires the offer of a transition agreement. Besides, the plant can give notice only in cases provided for by law. In this respect, the new code makes no change in the previous legal state of affairs. A reason for giving notice may be, first of all, a "change in production, in structure or in the job or labor force plan."⁵⁷ Furthermore, both in a contract limited in duration and in a contract without time limit, notice may be given if the worker is not suited to the agreed activity or if the parties cannot eliminate the shortcomings of the employment contract.⁵⁸

These regulations, which at least also protect the worker, compared with the past code have been supplemented and expanded as regards termination with due notice affecting individual groups of persons. Thus no notice may be given, in addition to pregnant women, to such persons as mothers with children who are 1 year old or younger, workers living on their own with children 3 years old or younger, or workers while they are ill or on vacation.⁵⁹

The law continues to provide also for instant dismissal. But immediate severance can be effected only by the plant. It is allowed in case of "serious violation of socialist labor discipline or civil duties" which, as the new code puts it, "makes it impossible for employment in the plant to continue."⁶⁰ This final step, as a matter of principle, is to be preceded by collective talks and educational measures in the form of reprimands.⁶¹ But it may be assumed that these "suggestions" provided by law ("suggestions" because the law does not speak of a duty on the part of the plant) by and large are applied in the case of labor-shirking

behavior. In these cases it is a question of employing the labor of the individual usefully despite violations. A check on the behavior of the plant is guaranteed (as it is also in the case of termination with due notice) by the requirement of BGL consent.⁶²

The regulations about the dissolution of the employment as a whole create the initial impression of meaningfully staggered considerations appropriately taking the interests of the parties into account. At least at first glance, in the case of the cancellation or transition agreement it is a question of bringing the interests of all parties into accord. In the case of giving notice, in turn, it looks as if it were intended to give prominence to the protection of the worker. Finally, instant dismissal at first blush is an ultima ratio and only serves the purposes of the plant. In fact, however, over and above these basic motives in each of the three cases (though this is nothing new) the law invariably also fixes objectives which are in the interest of all of society, i.e., the state. It has already been stressed that the date of termination to be agreed and the smooth transfer of the worker to another plant--contained in the cancellation or transition agreement--are intended to counteract the fluctuation of labor, with superior state points of view entering into it. The fact that in addition the instant dismissal of a worker placing himself outside the collective serves not only the interests of the plant but, precisely because it does so, also the interests of the state derives "logically" from the positions of the state, which as the owner of all state economic assets at the same time is the sole employer. It is quite elementary that in this capacity the state must also be interested in workers violating any civil duty being removed from the collective because of the consequent "danger of infection." If, on the other hand, there has only been a violation of labor discipline, there exists at least the hope that, after unsuccessful attempts at education at the old place of work, an attempt at integration will succeed at another plant. For only the employment of all working people (this people in the GDR believe to this day despite the recession) makes it possible to fulfill the state plans and objectives. In the last analysis, termination with due notice as a third possibility of dissolving employment, likewise fits into this scheme. Above all, the worker will be readier to employ his labor and his skills for the fulfillment of plant--i.e., state--tasks if he enjoys greater (legally guaranteed) social security. Moreover, the prerequisites for giving notice force the plant to find a way for the person concerned to be employed otherwise--whether in the plant itself or elsewhere. This not only preserves the labor of the individual but, over and above that, in coordination talks, can provide the stimulus for more rational employment from the overall economic point of view. If no agreement is reached (something that has happened only rarely in the past⁶³), the plants, for state reasons, must be in a position to rid themselves of the worker concerned because he would then only constitute a financial burden at the place of work.

Organization of Work and Labor Discipline

The employment contract concluded between plant and worker results in mutual rights and duties. Under partly unchanged headings, these are laid down in the AGB chapters following the regulations concerning termination. There is, however, considerably more detail than in the previous code. The basic patterns of the organization of work and socialist labor discipline are now laid down in a separate chapter. These regulations, on the one hand, cover instructions to the plant manager on how to organize the jobs and, on the other hand, give the workers' duties connected with their jobs.

The plant manager must organize the jobs and labor collective in such a way "that the existing production capacities and potential labor...are used effectively," that "the workers can continuously fulfill their job tasks" and "that fulfillment and targeted overfulfillment of the plan tasks...are guaranteed."⁶⁴ In order that all this may be achieved, it stands to reason that disruptions in the operation must be uncovered and eliminated without delay with the people concerned. Since the slogan about the development into a "socialist personality"⁶⁵ that voluntarily does optimum work for society probably does not suffice, there continue to be material and intangible awards for outstanding performance and exemplary work moral and discipline.^{65a} Special importance attaches to the awards additionally granted by the state. Moreover, personnel who have received awards are to be furthered especially in their professional development.⁶⁶ Proper behavior in terms of central office thinking is thus awarded doubly.

In addition to these instructions to the plant manager, there are the duties of the worker. They include especially the proper and timely fulfillment of the contractually agreed work. This also includes the injunction to make full use of work hours and to perform quality work while observing the given norms.⁶⁷ Within the framework of the limits of his activity, the individual must follow the instructions of the plant manager. The only exceptions to this are cases where the job is irreconcilable with the employment contract or is not in keeping with legal regulations and where fulfillment of instructions would lead to a punishable offense. Only in special circumstances and, moreover, only temporarily (to state this once more), can a task other than the one agreed in the contract also be assigned--or, as the law says, transferred--to another place. However, in the case of other employment lasting longer than 2 weeks, the management of the plant needs the consent of the plant trade union. After 4 weeks the worker's agreement is required.⁶⁸

Wages

Aside from the duties outlined above, the worker is entitled to wages. These are based, as a matter of principle, on the "wage and salary group for the agreed job."⁶⁹ No change has been made in the legal bases for

determining remuneration. As before, various levels of the hierarchy of economic management share in determining rates within the system of remuneration, with the respective areas of responsibility being outlined more clearly in the new code. Within the general collective agreement, the Council of Ministers settles the standard wages with the FDGB. The classification of job functions within the wage and salary group for the individual branches of industry is undertaken, as a matter of principle, by the minister and the industrial trade union concerned. The resulting classification bases become part of the basic collective agreements to be concluded between the two sides. Activities which have not been so covered are to be classified at the plant level through agreements between the manager of the plant and the BGL and are then to be listed together with all other jobs existing in the plant by using the just-mentioned classification bases.⁷⁰ This results in the wage or salary group appropriate for the individual.

The individual wage furthermore is affected by the type of remuneration to be applied. As a matter of principle, this is now determined at the plant level, through agreement between the manager of the plant and the BGL, with the participation of the workers. Previously this has been unilaterally within the exclusive area of responsibility of the plant.⁷¹ However, with a view to stimulating labor productivity, if the activity can somehow be quantified and measured, it is always necessary to apply performance-related piecework wages or some other bonus type of wages.

Types of wages provided for are, inter alia, piecework and timework wages. In the former, the level of the rate depends on the standard rate deriving from the classification of the work as well as on the fulfillment of certain norms which are to be put into effect by the manager with BGL consent and the indicators determining the volume and time consumed.⁷² In the case of timework wages, on the other hand, the respective standard rate for the actually spent work hours is to be paid.⁷³ Both types (also called basic or standard wages) moreover can be complemented by a bonus. Payment of this remuneration, called increased output wage, presupposes the fulfillment of the normatively given qualitative indicators.⁷⁴

In cases where these types of wages cannot be used (mostly in the case of employees), the law in its regulations on rates now explicitly provides a "from-to range" for the purpose of stimulating performance.⁷⁵

As before, all types of wages have in common the fact that they tie in with the material interest of the individual or collective in order to raise the individual job effort, and thus cause overall production to attain the optimum level. For the amount of the wage always depends on the performance of the individual or several workers. This is true not only of quantity but of quality, even if the latter was not taken into account in advance in the type of wage. Article 109 provides in this case that in the event of purposely or negligently caused waste or equally culpable decrease of quality the worker does not receive any

wage at all or a wage which has been reduced in accordance with the decrease in the usability of the product.⁷⁶

These regulations--as well as possible extra payments to be made in the case of special circumstances (e.g., when difficulties have arisen) and, in certain cases, average wage rates to be calculated in accordance with formulas stated in the law--are already contained in the old Labor Code.⁷⁷ What is new is the institution of a so-called tide-over differential, which is granted if a worker has had to assume new functions owing to rationalization measures or organizational changes and therefore for a certain time is unable to come anywhere near the average wage. The amount of such a one-time (differential) payment, as a matter of principle, is the foreseeable reduction over a period of 1 year.⁷⁸ Apart from these changes of details, however, the wage system has remained untouched. Only the exposition of it is now more elaborate.

In answer to a question as to improvements in the applicability of the law, it should be noted that the AGB lays down only the principles. The calculation of wage levels for the work actually performed becomes more complicated because of the need to consult a plethora of lists, catalogs, classification bases, work norms and other indicators, and all these factors to be considered come from a great variety of sources, namely, partly from the basic collective agreements which vary from one branch of industry to another and partly from agreements concerning a particular plant. In this respect, the new AGB also does not make it any easier for the individual worker to understand his entitlements.

In addition to his wages (i.e., the standard or basic and increased-output wages), the worker may also be entitled to a bonus. Here the new code goes into far greater detail than the old one as regards the various prerequisites, with the AGB regulations also incorporating materials from regulations laid down elsewhere.⁷⁹ To stimulate and recognize special efforts exceeding the fulfillment of contractual obligations (as far as can be seen, also cumulatively), there exist the yearend bonus, a bonus tied to a particular order, and the initiative and target bonuses. This listing in the code is not to be construed as an exclusive catalog: in practice it is possible for other types of bonuses to be created, on the basis--as in the case of the bonuses provided for by law--of a relevant agreement in the enterprise collective labor contract. Whether a bonus is granted in the individual case, and how high it is, is decided by the plant manager with BGL consent.⁸⁰

The granting of a yearend bonus presupposes that the worker has been part of the plant for the length of the plan year and that the labor collective to which he belongs has attained the performance criteria provided for in the enterprise collective labor contract. The level of the collective claim depends on the degree of the fulfillment of norms and the money in the bonus fund accumulated by the plant from which the sum is paid. The assessment of the individual share is made by the plant manager in

consultation with the labor collective and with BGL consent. Even when the prerequisite of having worked at the plant for 1 year is lacking, a partial bonus may be paid under certain circumstances. The code mentions in this connection (not to the exclusion of anything else), inter alia, the case of being named or elected full-time functionary of a state organization, of taking up full-time studies and of having transferred from one plant to another.⁸¹ But in addition it is also possible (depending on the extent of the "offense") to reduce or delete the bonus, in case of violation of socialist labor discipline or of some civil duties.⁸² The claim thus constitutes not only a recognition for special performance but at the same time an award for proper behavior outside the plant.

Bonuses tied to a particular order are subject to the same requirements as the yearend bonus. They too are meant for recognizing collective achievements and can be granted in proportionately reduced or otherwise diminished amounts, or deleted. Reduction or deletion takes place as a result of general behavior violating the interests of the plant or the state.⁸³

As for the other bonuses mentioned by the law--initiative and target bonuses--the AGB expressly lays down that there is no direct claim to them. Nevertheless, since application and conditions must be laid down in the enterprise collective labor contract, it should be assumed in this case as well that a genuine legal claim exists if the enterprise collective labor contract includes provision for such a bonus. The claim arises if the worker attains the targets contained in the BKV, such as economies in materials and raw materials, or other special achievements in socialist competition.⁸⁴

Wages, bonuses and extra pay make up the worker's job income. The pay period is the calendar month. The work orders or other papers showing the actual job output of the individual are to be submitted by him within 2 weeks of completion of the work. Payment of wages then has to be made no later than the following month.⁸⁵ While the worker's claim previously lapsed after 2 years, the principle now is that it lapses after 3 years.⁸⁶ This extension by the law is a concession in light of the complicated way in which the pay is computed and the fact that the worker has to depend on what is submitted to him by the plant.

The code now also explicitly states the requirements for demands for the refunding of wages made by the plant. A claim exists in three instances. First, if in the case of advance payments the expected work was not performed; further, whenever it turns out after the payment of wages that the worker has caused waste or a decrease in quality; and, finally, in the case of faulty or incorrect payment. Here too the period within which refunds may have to be made is no longer limited, as a matter of principle, to 2 years. Rather, in the event that the worker concerned refuses, the plant within 2 months of the payment must take recourse with the conflicts commission or take the matter to court. Only in the

event that the overpayment of wages is the fault of the worker, or the amount of the sum is so great as to make it obvious that a mistake was made, does the claim of the plant lapse, and only after 3 years. If the payment was caused by an offense--e.g., by forging the work documents--the possibly even longer periods of lapse of the Penal Code prevail. The same is true of the erroneous granting of bonuses and allowances.⁸⁷

The provisions governing claims for refunds give an insight into the AGB as a legal instrument. The comparatively short basic period of 2 months forces the plants, despite the complicated nature of computation procedures, to proceed quickly and with care. At the same time the confidence of the workers in the computation being proper is being protected. The individual is to have the feeling that the wage payment was computed in accordance with all standard legal and collective contract norms. This protection of the worker's trust is abandoned as soon as the recipient either was in a position to recognize the mistake--in other words, when, in comparison, the damage to state-owned funds is greater--or the wrong computation is the own fault of the person obliged to make the refund and he therefore does not deserve any protection. In the latter two cases, the plant is given more time to restore the proper state of affairs. Accordingly, the law weighs the respective interests beforehand, with personal considerations taken into account only insofar as they accord with the overall economic interests.

Training and Advanced Training

Among the rights and duties deriving from the employment relationship, the new Labor Code attaches far more significance than the previous code to training and advanced training. Heretofore this material, described as "qualification," has been dealt with in two articles. The AGB which is now taking effect, by contrast, has 15 norms on the subject. This makes clear the effort of the legislator (the state) to qualify the workers already under contract for more rational and effective work in the future or to have them acquire special skills in additional types of work in order that the tasks of the plant may be coped with better.⁸⁸ This latter aim, permeating the entire code, of optimum plan fulfillment is so prominent that training has been regulated not only as a right but as a duty, and this in turn is mentioned again in the listing of tasks of the plant. Thus, the plant, particularly in connection with rationalization measures or organizational changes, must provide for training plans in the plant collective labor contract and also, the BGL cooperation, seek to enlist individual workers in them. To this end it is obligatory to conduct talks in which the person concerned is to be acquainted with the need, purpose and implementation of training and advanced training.⁸⁹

As stated in article 149, the worker now is now "honorbound constantly to engage in further training in accordance with the higher demands deriving from social development, particularly scientific-technological progress."

If the mentioned exploratory talks do not suffice to make it clear to the worker what his obligation is, instructions by the manager under certain circumstances may enforce advanced training considered necessary from the point of view of the plant. In this case the plant must assume the cost either by making available advance training facilities of its own or reimbursement of the worker's expenditures (such as fees or travel expenses). The same is true if training is necessary for reasons of rationalization. For the rest, the cost, as a matter of principle, is to be borne by the worker.⁹⁰ This appears justified in view of the fact that--the mentioned cases aside--the individual pursues his training of his own volition and mainly for his personal benefit (higher wages). Special agreements (for instance, to divide the cost) may be concluded. They must form part of the training contract to be concluded--as a general rule in writing--between the plant and the worker.

In addition to what has been mentioned above, the training contract states the purpose, beginning and end of the advanced training and contains agreements about changes in work hours or administrative leave.⁹¹ Through the training contract the plant undertakes to employ the worker later in accordance with his new special skills.⁹² But since, owing to unforeseen organizational changes, it may happen that the originally planned jobs are not created, the plant has the opportunity to cancel the contract prematurely. But in that case the affected worker must first be offered a job at a different place which he can be expected to perform. This stands to reason because any interrupted advanced training at the same time represents a loss of investment for the employer (the state).

Cancellation of the training contract by the plant is also possible if the worker is not suited to the new activity, if he makes inadequate progress in training, or if he grossly violates his labor law or civil duties. In these cases, the individual in addition, from the point of view of damages, can be forced to reimburse the cost already shouldered by the plant.⁹⁴ Conversely, good progress is to be awarded materially and intangibly. Proper behavior thus is not only a prerequisite of assistance being lent in training, which basically benefits both sides, but also can lead to personal advantages during the training phase.

Work Hours and Vacation

For the fulfillment of the job duties assumed by the workers, the law prescribes the gradual transition to a 40-hour workweek. Details are to be fixed by the Council of Ministers and the FDGB "in accordance with the speed of development of socialist production, increase in effectiveness, scientific-technological progress and growth in labor productivity."⁹⁵ In other words, a shortening of work hours is possible only if the individual can achieve corresponding or better results in still less time. In this way, these regulations are also intended to stimulate greater job results.

The code determines the principles of the workweek. Top limits--e.g., 10 hours a day⁹⁶--may be exceeded only through basic collective agreement regulations and only in exceptional cases. Time out from work is prescribed, so that the work-hour plan to be agreed between the director and the BGL contains only the beginning and end of the workday, inclusive of the breaks applicable to the particular plant.⁹⁷ Similarly, the code gives greater detail than previously concerning work on Sundays and holidays and overtime. Such work is admissible only if the supply of the population so requires or important economic tasks are to be fulfilled.⁹⁸ Here it is not only a question of protecting the work capacity of the individual but of being as economical as possible with state funds, because work performed outside the limits provided by law is remunerated at a higher rate. Overtime, after all, is to be remunerated at a rate which is 25 percent above the standard rate.⁹⁹

The cases of administrative leave provided by law--to be offset, as a matter of principle, by payments amounting to the average wage--are enumerated in a list and stated more clearly than in the previous code. This is meant to prevent conflicts. Workers may be granted such leave in order to fulfill state and social functions (at educational events of a political or business nature), for medical treatment or, finally, for necessary personal reasons (such as getting married, moving, appearing before a court or taking care of sick members of the family).¹⁰⁰

Another form of paid leave is vacation leave. It is composed of basic and supplementary leave, with the former continuing generally to amount to 12 workdays.¹⁰¹ Supplementary leave, as before, is granted in the case an extraordinary work burden, particularly if an activity of responsibility is involved, or to seriously handicapped workers, blind workers, and workers suffering or recovering from tuberculosis. The duration of the supplementary leave is to be agreed in the basic collective agreement.¹⁰²

Just as in the case of work hours, a vacation plan is to be established at the plant level, and it likewise requires BGL consent. The plant is to grant vacation leave, as a matter of principle, within the calendar year.¹⁰³ Payment of cash in lieu of leave may be made only in the cases provided for in article 200, i.e., if the leave could not be taken because the worker was incapacitated, because he was sick or because he was on administrative leave. In case a worker transfers from one plant to another, on the other hand, the claim, if desired, is to be reduced proportionately. A new feature in this connection is the provision that in case of instant dismissal an obligation exists only on the part of the new plant--if there is any such.¹⁰⁴

The new codification of the provisions governing work hours in the AGB is designed to prevent conflicts, with the yearly scheduling of work hours, administrative leave, and vacation leave not only intended for the protection of the health of the individual worker but with the labor force being organized according to defined time schedules in the overall social interest.

Workers' Care

Just as vacation leave, health protection, and accident prevention and, in addition, also intellectual-cultural, sports, and social worker's care serve the purpose of maintaining the worker's work capacity. These last-named areas therefore are covered in successive chapters in the new AGB. By and large, these contain injunctions to the persons concerned and special duties of the plant, to be implemented with the participation of the personnel and union management of the plant. Thus, the health protection and accident prevention regulations prescribe special safety measures. The putting in operation and the operation of jobs, implements and procedures requires the approval and supervision of state organs. Requirements are laid down in special state ordinances.¹⁰⁵ The detail of the requirements must be worked out through plant regulations contained in the work rules. Controls to insure observance are exercised not only by health-protection and accident-prevention state organs but by the plant manager or by the safety inspectors to be appointed by him. Furthermore, the BGL participates in this field in cooperation with volunteer accident prevention inspectors, commissions and supervisors coming from among the trade unions.¹⁰⁶

If workers for reasons of health are no longer in a position to fulfill their job duties, they must be offered "other work they can be expected to perform" (as the new code puts it), possibly also at another place. If these health reasons are job-connected and if the new activity requires new training or qualification, the old plant must assume the cost.¹⁰⁷

Whereas the accident prevention and health protection regulations are aimed at job safety and maintaining the worker's capacity during the contractually agreed work period, the regulations about cultural, sports and social care deal with off-duty activities. In the last analysis, however, these also serve the purpose of maintaining and developing healthy and content workers. Therefore here too the plant is obliged to assume the cost of installations needed for such activities and to establish cultural and social funds for financing them.¹⁰⁸ The legal injunctions about the use of the installations have been codified in greater detail than before. The same is true of the field of so-called social care. Here it has not only been laid down that the workers are to be supplied with meals meeting scientific nutritional standards, but the code also contains instructions concerning sanitary installations and the procurement of housing and concerning agreements with transport enterprises about work hours and means of transport taking advantage of favorable traffic conditions.¹⁰⁹

A new provision is the regulation about recreational provisions by the plant. These are to be made available primarily to shift workers and workers with children. Finally, it should also be mentioned in this context that the duties of plants also include participation in meeting the cost of establishing and maintaining kindergartens and creches.¹¹⁰

A common feature of all these legal injunctions is the fact that, on the one hand, they are directed toward maintaining the worker's health and, on the other hand, through preventive measures, they are to make it easier for him to cope with his daily life. This is to make it possible for the individual to concentrate completely on fulfilling the job assigned to him. Only then can the state aims be realized.

The rights accorded to the working woman and mother in chapter 12 are based on the same principles. While here the law does not deal directly with the social care of the persons concerned, it creates the prerequisites for making it possible in the first place for the category of persons involved to engage in labor and enlisting the workers who can thus be employed in the fulfillment of state plans. According to the new code, the workweek for fully employed women with several children under 16 is to be shortened, but the time by which it is shortened is to be remunerated at the average wage rates. This favored treatment can now also be accorded to fathers living alone with such children. This is subject to a decision by the plant manager to be approved by the BGL.¹¹¹ The interest of better employment of this category of persons, with the threefold burden of job, household, and care of young children being taken into account, is also served by the regulations concerning training and advanced training. Article 241, paragraph 2, lays down in this connection that the necessary training due to measures of rationalization or organizational changes (i.e., aspects having to do with the plant and therefore the entire economy), if at all possible, is to be conducted during work hours. Finally, the new law unlike the old one, does not limit to 1 year the period of release from work to mothers or other workers occupied with the care of newborn children following birth, but on request, if no creche vacancy is available, this period may now be extended to as long as 3 years. This is significant insofar as during this time the worker's right to continue with the plant remains intact; in other words, he or she continues to be entitled to the original job.¹¹² Inasmuch as, moreover, the code requires the plant to reemploy the worker even before the agreed period of release from work if a request is made to that effect, problems may arise regarding the worker who is employed for the transitional period. The 2-week period within which the plant must effect reemployment is certainly not likely to help it over the difficulties, for the law does not provide a reason for giving notice to the transitionally employed worker. The plant has no choice but to locate a new job. If it fails to do so either at the plant itself or elsewhere, it is conceivable that it might have to pay twice for the same work. Despite these difficulties, the legislator decided in favor of the originally released worker being reintegrated into the labor collective he is familiar with. Otherwise there would be a danger of a worker whom it may be difficult to replace no longer being available or even possibly being eliminated from the labor process altogether.¹¹³ Here the legislator therefore--at least apparently--decides against the interests of the plant and gives preference to the individual's interests, which however accord with the overall economic objectives.

Financial Liability of the Worker and Liability for Damages on the Part of the Plant

Chapters 13 and 14 conclude the part of the AGB dealing with the rights and duties deriving from the employment contract; they contain the regulations concerning indemnification. The previous 9 articles, in a single chapter, have been increased to 22 regulations in all. This shows what importance is being attached to the regulations issued, for in the last analysis liability for damages can arise only from a deviation of the patterns of behavior laid down by the law. Since, from the overall economic point of view, the damages caused by a worker's fault on the job generally are likely to be greater than any injustice inflicted on him by the plant employing him, claims against the worker, because of their greater importance, are covered before the worker's rights.

In the case of the worker's liability, as before, one must distinguish between two possibilities and types of procedure. If he has culpably (i.e., purposely or negligently) violated labor discipline, he is subjected to disciplinary action. In the event of socialist property having suffered damage, he is held financially responsible and must pay damages. It is up to the director to institute disciplinary proceedings within the plant.¹¹⁴ Claims for damages, on the other hand, are to be submitted to the conflicts commission or the labor law division of the kreis court, or in penal proceedings. No action is filed if the damage does not exceed 10 percent of the standard monthly wage and the worker declares himself ready in writing to make the payment.¹¹⁵

Among disciplinary measures, as before, the new law provides the reprimand, the severe reprimand and instant dismissal (each depending on the extent of the violation of duties, on the social consequences, the type and gravity of the offense and the worker's past attitude). According to the provisions in the new code, no verdict is issued, however, if the educational purpose has already been achieved by the proceedings themselves.¹¹⁶ This appears consistent in that it is the aim of the disciplinary proceedings to reintegrate the individual as a worker. If the worker realizes his wrongdoing already during the talking stage, disciplinary punishment is not needed. If, on the other hand, there no longer is a possibility of integration--e.g., when the only thing left is instant dismissal--it also becomes unnecessary, according to the law, to take any other disciplinary action. This is the case expressly if the worker has been charged with liability in another proceeding,¹¹⁷ his wrongdoing already being demonstrated to him elsewhere. Of course, it is, however, possible for a violation of one's duties punished as a breach of regulations, misdemeanor or penal offense also to be punished by disciplinary action after the court decision.¹¹⁸

The chances are that action against the worker will be more effective. Accordingly, the "penalties," as a rule, become null and void after a year. Only in the case of instant dismissal is this period extended to 2 years. The entries are then to be deleted from the personnel file maintained on every worker. If the disciplined worker displays exemplary labor discipline, premature cancellation is possible.¹¹⁹

If the worker in his violation of labor discipline to be punished by disciplinary action at the same time has inflicted damage on socialist property, he is also financially liable. Here distinctions have to be made in accordance with the degree of the offense. Full liability exists when the worker acts wittingly, i.e., "purposely damages socialist property or consciously reconciles himself to the consequences of his action."¹²⁰ In the case of negligence--lack of care despite the possibility of proper behavior--there are now three alternatives. Generally, financial liability extends to the amount of the standard wage. On the other hand, if damage is inflicted on objects or means of payment which have been entrusted to the worker for his use or otherwise have been left in his care, the liability extends to three times the standard monthly wage. If negligence is involved, full damages must also be paid when the worker has acted under the influence of drink and has committed a penal offense while violating labor discipline.¹²¹ This escalation makes it particularly clear that, as before, the AGB does not proceed primarily from the need for indemnification but, depending on the degree of responsibility, subjects the wrongs to "staggered financial penalties," in other words aims at exercising an educational influence on the workers.

Liability of the plant, on the other hand, does not depend on whether it has been at fault. It takes effect in work accidents unless the worker caused the accident himself by ignoring established safety regulations. In addition, compensation must be paid if plants violate duties deriving from the legal work relationship or in drafting employment contracts. No compensation is made, according to the new law, if the plant responsible was unable to avoid the damage "despite taking advantage of all the possibilities put at its disposal by the socialist production relationships." Unlike the regulations previously in force, this gives the plant the opportunity of escaping liability, although it actually does not matter any longer whether it was at fault.¹²²

The plants are also liable for compensating workers for certain expenditures. A prerequisite is that the worker prevents or reduces damage or wards off dangers in his "employer's" interest. Claims for compensation in case of damage to his personal property over and above that are conceded only when he was allowed by the plant to use the objects belonging to him for fulfilling his job task and did not cause the damage himself.¹²³

In the case of the liability for damages on the part of the plant, it is thus a question of reparation, with the educational concept playing no part. On the other hand, the manager responsible for the damage in turn is held financially liable.¹²⁴

Professional Training

The training of apprentices is given far greater coverage than before and is now treated in a chapter of its own. It is based on the apprenticeship contract, described as a subdivision of the employment contract.¹²⁵ It is concluded between the plant and the person to be trained, with BGL participation. This agreement, *inter alia*, must show the trade in which the training is to take place, the beginning of the apprentice relationship and the place of the theoretical and practical training. The plant must create the material, personnel, and financial training prerequisites.¹²⁶ The AGB now lays down specifically that the apprentice must be offered work corresponding to his skills 6 months before the end of the apprentice relationship. In exceptional cases it is also possible to negotiate work of a kind the worker can be expected to perform in another plant. From the date of the examination to that of the assumption of one kind of work or another, the trained person receives remuneration corresponding to his skill--regardless of what he actually does. In the event that the apprentice does not pass the skilled-worker examination, the plant is likewise obliged to employ him in accordance with his skills or to negotiate for him work at another plant that he can be expected to perform.¹²⁷

A common feature of professional training and qualification is the fact that the norms not only fix the rights of the persons to be trained but are meant to meet an overall economic need for useful investments. Therefore here too the plant can cancel the apprenticeship contract prematurely if the apprentice does not prove suitable for the agreed trade in which he is being trained, particularly because of "repeated gross violation of socialist labor discipline or grave violation of civil duties."

Social Insurance

In the case of illness, accident, and in old age the worker has a social insurance claim to payments in kind and in money. Social insurance in the GDR is administered by the FDGB. The legal bases are no longer contained in an appendix to the regulations on health protection and accident prevention, but in the new code are covered in a separate chapter, chapter 15, in greater detail and partly in a different way. A distinction must be made between obligatory and voluntary insurance. The workers' monthly contributions are computed and deducted by the plant under BGL supervision.¹²⁹ According to the new AGB, every worker must be insured. In case of gross earnings exceeding 600 marks, supplementary insurance against illness and for old age may be added.¹³⁰

In addition to payments in kind--such as medical treatment, medicines and cures--social insurance, according to the AGB, is now obliged to make monetary payments the amount of which differs from that in force under the current law. Thus in case of illness social insurance must now pay 90 percent of average net earnings for the first 6 weeks. According to

the old law, on the other hand, social insurance had to pay only 50 percent of average gross earnings (subject to workers' contributions), while in special cases--e.g., in case of an accident at work--the plant additionally had to grant a wage differential in the amount of the difference between that payment and the sick pay now payable according to the AGB. Likewise, from the 7th week on, the amount of sick pay is staggered depending on the number of children, earnings and supplementary insurance.¹³¹

The main idea of social insurance in the case of illness is to make the worker rejoin the work process again as promptly as possible. The payments certainly are not only made for the benefit of the individual but, as stated in article 289, serve all of society, or the state as the employer. The state needs every worker in order to attain its objectives. One result of this (amazing in terms of our West German legal concepts) is that under labor law the worker is obliged to follow all medical instructions. In case of violations, what is being done may be stopped, or the worker may be asked to make reimbursement.

The pensions,¹³² likewise payable by social insurance--for example, when retirement age is reached or in case of disability--are to be regarded as compensation for work performed, or as support by the collective to which the individual belongs and for which he has worked until the pension became due.

Controls

As has been mentioned in the beginning, a completely new chapter of the AGB deals with checking the observance of labor law regulations. This appears necessary in order to insure that the patterns of behavior prescribed by the code are fully put into effect. The law distinguishes between state and plant controls, on the one hand, and social controls, on the other. In the former case the entire management apparatus bears responsibility. Thus the ministers, the heads of the economy management organs (such as associations of state enterprises) and plant managers must restore legality and bring those responsible to account in case of violation of AGB regulations. The local bodies of people's representatives have the same duty at the bezirk management level. They can demand the initiation of disciplinary and indemnification proceedings. Finally the law also assigns control functions to the public prosecutors within the sphere of their responsibilities. This is true especially of labor law and social insurance law proceedings. Here the public prosecutor not only can initiate investigations but, also lodge appeals against the decisions of conflicts commissions and the courts.¹³³

"Social Control" is delegated to the FDGB. It is generally conducted by its executives, the BGL and so-called labor inspectors. In the case of violation of legality, i.e., labor law regulations, these bodies have

the right to demand the initiation of disciplinary or indemnification procedures. Within 2 weeks, the plant manager concerned must make his report through regular channels. Here too, in the event that the request for initiation is not met, the union can demand of the superior director that the plant director be called to account.¹³⁴

Special control was also provided for in the previous code. Likewise, the duties of the plant manager and the rights of the public prosecutor are of long standing. The exact regulation of responsibilities in the management apparatus which has now been incorporated into the code makes it clear that, for reasons of ignorance or negligence, the old regulations have not been observed.¹³⁵ The chances are that requests for the initiation of proceedings are hardly effective enough. Therefore apparently an attempt is now being made to force all parties concerned to act in accordance with the law by increasing the controls within a state management hierarchy characterized by rights of injunction "from above" and duties of accountability "from below."

Decisions in Labor Law and Social Insurance Law Disputes

The last chapter of the Labor Code, dealing with possible disputes concerning the legal aspects of employment, has not been changed in essence but has been redrafted. As before, the chain of the stages involved in labor law disputes ranges from the conflicts commissions to be formed in the plants (which settle the great majority of cases) via the kreis courts, and then the bezirk courts, to the Supreme Court.¹³⁶ Procedures and composition at the individual levels are determined by the FDGB. Thus the selection of members of the members of the conflicts commissions, but also that of the judges and lay judges, is made on the basis of union proposals. The union enjoys rights of participation in the proceedings themselves--for example, in the form of taking a position and motions for submitting evidence.¹³⁷ Legal recourse is provided in the form of appeals against the decisions of the conflicts commissions and in the form of court proceedings against their verdicts.

The procedures in the field of social insurance, including disputes concerning the recognition of job accidents and job-connected illnesses fall within the sphere of responsibility of the FDGB. The decision-making bodies provided for here are the kreis and bezirk grievance commissions and, finally, the Central Grievance Commission. They take action when requests or appeals are made; both the worker and the plant are entitled to make such requests or appeals if it is a question of acknowledging a job accident or a job-connected illness.¹³⁸

Final Remarks

After providing this outline of the new GDR Labor Code, it should be noted in summary that the demand for greater productivity and labor

discipline runs like a continuous thread through the entire code. This demand for optimum effectiveness is directed toward all levels of economic management and, over and above that, particularly toward the plant managers and workers. The rights of both have hardly been changed. The integration into the fulfillment of state tasks has remained the same. In some cases, the situation concerning their duties has been described more clearly, in sharper outline. The legislator was faced with the problem that the laying down of obligations alone (even meshed with intangible and material stimuli) did not suffice to insure precise implementation. It therefore appeared necessary to develop the norms more precisely, to put them in clearer language and to make the control system more phased and more capable of effective action. An attempt has been made to accomplish both these things. For one thing, the scope of authority of the trade unions has been expanded. The grievance provisions to which they are now entitled in the course of drafting plant plans, in the final analysis, leads to a kind of constraint to act on the part of the state organs authorized by law to take action, because they can now no longer afford to be caught "doing nothing." For another thing, it now appears that the hope is for a noticeable improvement of labor discipline as a result of the newly laid down control functions at all levels of the economic management hierarchy--something absolutely necessary if the objectives of the political leadership concretely reflected in the plans are to have a chance of being implemented. It remains to be seen whether the new law will come up to these expectations. The labor court decisions in the course of the next few years should provide reliable information about this.

FOOTNOTES

1. Labor Code of the German Democratic Republic (GB1 [Legal Gazette] I, p 185) = AGB.
2. Art 1 and art 14, par 2, of the Introductory Law [Einfuehrungsgesetz] to the AGB, of 16 June 1977 (GB1 I, p 228) = EG AGB.
3. NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 June 1977, pp 1 and 3.
4. Report of the Central Committee of the SED to the Ninth SED Congress. Berlin (East), 1976 p 43.
5. Mittag, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 17 June 1977, p 3. See also Heintze, NEUE JUSTIZ 1977, p 352 f.
6. GDR Labor Code of 12 April 1961 (GB1 I, p 27) as amended by the amending and supplementary law of 17 April 1963 (GB1 I, p 63) and 23 November 1966 (GB1 I, p 111) = GBA [Gesetz zur Aenderung].

7. Cf Doetsch/Oertel/Penig, "Staatsdisziplin in der Volkswirtschaft" [State Discipline in the Economy], Berlin (East), p 75.
8. Sorgenicht, "Staat, Recht und Demokratie nach dem IX. Parteitag der SED" [State, Law and Democracy after the Ninth SED Congress], Berlin (East), 1976, p 76; Kunz/Schuessler, STAAT UND RECHT, 1977, 236.
9. See Kunz/Schuessler, STAAT UND RECHT, 1977, p 235 f.
10. "Zur Entwicklung des sozialistischen Arbeitsrechts" [Concerning the Development of Socialist Labor Law], Potsdam-Babelsberg, 1975, pp 70-90; Kunz/Baumgart, NEUE JUSTIZ, 1977, 236.
11. AGB, arts 291-293 and art 296, par 2.
12. AGB, arts 15-17.
13. See Andrae, "Die rechtliche Regelung der Arbeitsverhaeltnisse der Mitarbeiter internationaler Wirtschaftsorganisationen der RGW-Mitgliedslaender [The Legal Regulation of the Labor Relationships of Employees of International Economic Organizations of CEMA Member Countries], Potsdam-Babelsberg, 1977, pp 75-81, 193.
14. Art 9, part 4, of the VO [decree] concerning the tasks, rights and duties of the VEB's, combines and VVB's [associations of state enterprises] of 28 March 1973 (GBI I, p 129) = VKV VO; AGB, art 21, 82.
15. AGB, arts 10-14.
16. VKV VO, art 22, par 2; AGB, art 13, 2d sentence. Cf also Kirmse, "Arbeit und Arbeitsrecht" [Labor and Labor Law] (ArbAR), 1977, 182.
17. AGB, arts 71-74, in particular art 72, par 2.
18. AGB, art 19, par 1, 3d sentence. See also Weger, EINHEIT, 1977, 175 f.
19. For the previous legal state of affairs, see VKV VO, art 12, par 3, and the Decision About the Implementation of Accountability Reports of the Directors of the VEB's, Combines and Plants to the Workers Within Their Sphere of Responsibility of 17 September 1970 (GBI II, p 547). See also Goehler/Wolf, ArbAR, 1977, 103-106.
20. AGB, art 28 and art 29, par 1.
21. AGB, art 30. Cf also Vogler, ArbAR, 1977, 393.

22. AGB, art 104, par 1; art 116, par 2; art 167, par 2.
23. Arts 91, 92. On this, see Pasch, ArbAR, 1977, 407-409.
24. Work norms: AGB, art 78, par 1. Vacation scheme: Art 197, par 2. Protection of health and labor: Art 202, par 2. Plan for promoting the opportunities of youth: Art 31, par 2.
25. BKV: GBA [previous Labor Code], art 13. Labor regulations: GBA, art 107. Work norms: GBA, art 10, par 2. Work hours: GBA, art 68, par 2.
26. AGB, art 8, par 2; arts 10, 11, 14.
27. AGB, arts 23, 25.
28. AGB, art 24. Concerning BGL rights, see Hantsche, ArbAR 1977, 177-179.
29. AGB, art 7; previously GBA, art 5, par 3.
30. AGB, art 7, par 2.
31. AGB, art 29.
32. AGB, art 24, par 2; art 92; art 197, par 2; art 78, par 1.
33. Art 24, par 1, ltr c; art 24, par 3; art 22, par 2, ltr k.
34. Art 22, par 2, ltrs c and d; arts 34-37. Cf also Dzykonsky, "Die Entwicklung der schöpferischen Fähigkeiten der Werktätigen durch politisch-ideologische Leitung des sozialistischen Wettbewerbs" [The Development of the Workers' Creative Abilities Through the Political-Ideological Guidance of Socialist Competition], Potsdam-Babelsberg, 1976, pp 47-59; Vogel/Fritzsche, ArbAR 1977, 356 f; No author given, ArbAR, 1977, 68.
35. Art 29, par 2. See also Heintze, NEUE JUSTIZ 1977, 354.
36. Art 24, par 4.
37. Article 24 of the GDR Constitution of 6 April 1968 (GB1 I, p 199) as amended 7 October 1974 (BG1 I, p 425); AGB, art 1, par 2, and art 2.
38. AGB, art 20, par 2, and art 32, par 2; Law About the Processing of Citizens' Appeals--Appeal Law--of 19 June 1975 (GB1 I, p 461); Commentary on the Decree Concerning the Tasks, Rights and Duties of the VEB's, Combines and VVB's, Berlin (East), 1975, art 10, note 2.4, and art 12, note 2.

39. Arts 34, 35. For the expected effect of socialist competition, see Mittag, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND of 17 June 1977, p 3.
40. AGB, arts 36, 37.
41. GBA, arts 20, 37; AGB, arts 38, 47. For an apprenticeship contract which at the same time is considered the basis of a labor law relationship, see Sander, ArbAR, 1977, 185-188.
42. Art 40. For the work task see also AGB, art 102, par 2.
43. AGB, art 43, par 1; art 73, par 2.
44. AGB, art 42.
45. See in particular the judgment of the Supreme Court of 23 April 1971, ArbAR, 1971, 446.
46. AGB, art 44, par 2.
47. AGB, art 44, par 2.
48. ABG, art 44, par 3.
49. Heuse/Thieme, ArbAR, 1973, 49-52.
50. GBA, art 24; AGB, art 49.
51. AGB, arts 84-87.
52. AGB, art 85, par 4, 4th sentence, together with art 50. For the need for delegation contracts, cf Michas, ArbAR, 1977, 133.
53. AGB, arts 51, 52. For the talk to be conducted in the course of the contract negotiations, see Kube, ArbAR, 1977, 45 f.
54. AGB, arts 51, 53. For details see Vogler, ArbAR, 1977, 269 to 272, 343 f.
55. STAAT UND RECHT 1977, 236.
56. Vogler, ArbAR, 1977, 344; Klinger, "Wirtschaftsrecht" [Economic Law], 1977, 123.
57. AGB, art 54. par 2.
58. AGB, art 54, par 2, ltr c; par 3, ltr b.

59. AGB, art 58. For the rights protecting union and conflicts commission members against dismissal, see AGB, art 26.
60. GBA, art 32; AGB, art 56.
61. AGB, art 56, par 1, 2d sentence. For this see also the judgment of the Supreme Court of 30 November 1973, NEUE JUSTIZ, 1974, 59.
62. Art 57. In special cases--e.g., when the worker is within 5 years or less of reaching pensionable age--the consent of the kreis council is required in addition.
63. GDR Labor Law, Berlin (East), 1970, p 202.
64. Art 73, par 1; art 74, par 2; art 72, par 1. For the regulations previously in force, see Guideline About the Application of Scientific Work Organization of 17 April 1975 (GBI I, p 337). For the principles and aims of work organization, see Zinke, ArbAR, 1977, 219.
65. AGB, art 71, par 1.
- 65a. Cf Graetz (ideal stimuli), DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV, 10/1977, 1071 ff; Koerner (material stimuli), DEUTSCHLAND ARCHIV 10/1977, 1080 ff.
66. Arts 93-94.
67. AGB, art 80.
68. AGB, art 85, par 1; art 88.
69. AGB, art 102, par 1.
70. AGB, arts 97, 100, 101. For the previous legal state of affairs, see GBA, art 40, par 3, and art 42.
71. AGB, art 104; GBA, art 45. Stauche, ArbAR, 1977, 267 f, 361-363.
72. AGB, art 78, par 1; art 107. Paetzold, "Durchsetzung des Leistungsprinzips" [Implementation of the Performance Principle], Berlin (East), 1975, p 31 f. Stauche, ArbAR, 1977, 363 f.
73. AGB, art 107.
74. Koch, ArbAR, 1977, 360. For the differentiation between basic and increased-output wage, see Paetzold, loc cit, p 28 f.
75. AGB, arts 98, 99.

76. AGB, art 109.
77. GBA, arts 56, 57; AGB, arts 111, 122, 123.
78. AGB, art 121.
79. Cf Decree About the Planning, Creation and Use of the Bonus Fund and the Culture and Social Fund for State Enterprises in 1972, dated 12 January 1972 (GB1 II, p 49), as amended on 21 May 1973 (GB1 I, p 293) = PVO [Praemienfondsverordnung]; and the First Implementing Regulation for the PVO of 24 May 1972 (GB1 II, p 379) = Erste DB [First Durchfuehrungsbestimmung].
80. AGB, art 116, pars 2 and 3.
81. AGB, arts 117, 118. See also previous provision in GBA, art 53, supplemented by PVO, art 5, par 2, and art 6, par 1, and by Erste DB, art 5.
82. AGB, art 117, par 4.
83. AGB, art 119.
84. AGB, art 116, par 2, and art 120. For the previous legal state of affairs, see Paetzold, note 72, p 45.
85. AGB, arts 124, 125.
86. GBA, art 60; AGB, art 128.
87. GBA, art 60; art 82 of GDR Penal Code of 12 January 1968, (GB1 I, p 1) as amended 7 April 1977 (GB1 I, p 100); AGB, art 126.
88. See Thiel, ArbAR, 1977, 245; Klinger, "Wirtschaftsrecht," 1977, 122.
89. AGB, art 146; art 147, par 1; art 150. Hofmann, ArbAR, 1977, 387-390; Thiel, ArbAR, 1977, 246 f.
90. AGB, art 152.
91. AGB, arts 153, 154; art 182, par 2, ltr a. For previous provisions see Suessmilch, Heuse, ArbAR, 1977, 189-191.
92. AGB, art 147, par 2.
93. Art 156, par 4, ltr d.

94. AGB, art 156, par 4, ltrs a-c; arts 260 ff. For duties under labor law, see Thiel, ArbAR, 1977, 248.
95. AGB, art 160, par 2. Cf also Weger, EINHEIT, 1977, 175.
96. AGB, art 163.
97. AGB, arts 165-167.
98. AGB, art 168, par 2, and art 172, par 2.
99. AGB, art 177, par 1.
100. AGB, arts 182-187.
101. AGB, art 190; EG AGB, art 10.
102. AGB, arts 191-193.
103. AGB, arts 196 f.
104. Art 195, pars 2 and 3.
105. AGB, art 202; art 205, par 2; art 294. See, i.a., also First Implementing Regulation About the Accident Prevention Decree for Installations Requiring Attention of 25 October 1974 (GBI I, p 556).
106. AGB, arts 201, 204, 293. For cooperation between plant manager and safety inspector, see Scholz, ArbAR, 1977, 347 f.
107. AGB, art 209, pars 1 and 2, and art 219, par 1.
108. AGB, arts 224, 237.
109. AGB, arts 228-230, 232.
110. AGB, arts 231-233.
111. AGB, art 240, par 2, and art 251.
112. Arts 246 f.
113. GDR Labor Law, Berlin (East), 1970, p 592 f; Weiskopf, ArbAR, 1977, 107 and 109.
114. AGB, art 254, par 3.

115. AGB, art 265, par 2.
116. AGB, arts 253 f; art 257, par 1.
117. AGB, art 255, par 1.
118. AGB, art 256, par 2.
119. AGB, art 258.
120. AGB, art 252, par 2, and art 261, par 3.
121. Art 252, par 3; art 261, par 2; arts 262, 263.
122. GBA, arts 267, 270; GBA, art 98. Cf also Hanf, ArbAR, 1977, 220.
123. AGB, art 271.
124. AGB, art 295.
125. Sander, ArbAR, 1977, 185 f.
126. AGB, art 130, par 1; art 135.
127. AGB, art 140.
128. AGB, art 141, par 3.
129. AGB, art 275, par 2; art 277, par 2. Roesel, EINHEIT, 1977, 372.
130. AGB, art 278.
131. AGB, art 282; previously, GBA, arts 103, 104.
132. AGB, art 290.
133. AGB, arts 291, 304. For details on state control, see Kirmse, ArbAR, 1977, 182-184.
134. AGB, art 292 and art 294, par 4.
135. Kirmse, ArbAR, 1977, 182; Pasch, ArbAR, 1977, 409.
136. AGB, art 297.
137. AGB, arts 299-301; art 6, par 1, of Law About the GDR Social Courts of 11 June 1968 (GBI I, p 229).
138. AGB, arts 302, 303.

VIENNA CP ORGAN INTERVIEWS VISITING GDR CULTURE MINISTER

Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 21 Jan 78 p 3 AU

[Report on interview with Hans-Joachim Hoffman, GDR minister for culture, during his current visit in Vienna, by Arthur West--no date given]

[Excerpt] In this context Minister Hoffmann emphasizes how important the worker's class' alliance with the cultural workers has always been--"The communist movement has always, and rightly so, attracted the best brains!" --and it is all the more so today. And he stresses that this is precisely why the enemies of peace and progress are attempting so unscrupulously to pry loose at least individual persons from the alliance, by feeding them all the more lies about an allegedly threatening "drying-up of GDR culture." The more the exact opposite--namely, the revolutionary upsurge of culture--is becoming universal reality. This manifests itself a thousandfold, from the forthcoming Brecht anniversary to the republic's workers' festivals that are in preparation.

Certainly, not everything is proceeding without friction. Hans-Joachim Hoffmann speaks quite frankly about this--for example, about the paper shortage affecting the publishing houses, about the difficulties in getting blank film, as well as about the protracted learning processes of the many functionaries of all social organizations who are dealing with cultural questions for the first time. "Certainly not everything is perfect in our country," he says. "We are constantly looking for the most effective ways. And a revolutionary is always one who is learning."

However, anticommunism has also been learning in some respects. Hans-Joachim Hoffmann emphatically points this out. Thus, for example, attempts are being made again and again to deliberately misrepresent the fate of certain persons who, with most varied and frequently very individual motives, go to Western countries as something like an anti-GDR attitude common to them all, and, as was only recently proved by DER SPIEGEL, they do not even shrink from obvious falsifications: No, [this is being done] not as a "slip" but as part of a systematic torpedoing of the endeavors for peace and detente that are of such critical importance for the whole world. For this very reason, Hans-Joachim Hoffmann reasons, "We must offensively counter the false reports, and we can do this best by clarifying our motives and facts."

EAST GERMANY

DEPUTY GROUND FORCES COMMANDER CITES TRAINING TASKS

East Berlin MILITAERTECHNIK in German No 12, Dec 77 signed to press
5 Oct 77 pp 535-537

[Interview with Lt Gen Handke, deputy commander of ground forces; date and place not given: "Problems and Tasks of Material and Technical Support of Training"]

[Text] As MILITAERTECHNIK already reported in issue 9/77, page 421, an orientation course was held this year for leading cadres and officers of the ground forces during which important problems of material and technical support of training were discussed. On the basis of this course Lt Gen Handke provided to our staff answers to some questions which are of great interest to the readers of our journal.

[Question] The Ninth SED Party Congress has given the NVA [National People's Army] and Border Troops of the NVA a great responsibility for the collective military protection of socialism and the securing of peace. How does your area of responsibility do justice to these demands and what is being done to guarantee a maximum growth in combat power and combat readiness through high effectiveness and quality of combat training?

[Answer] In evaluating the military political situation and in drawing conclusions for combat training, we must always proceed on the assumption that, in the NATO ground forces, we are opposed by modernly equipped, well trained and, in the spirit of imperialist aggression strategy, politically and ideologically prepared troops. We have to reckon that imperialism today still possesses a relatively large latitude and capabilities, not to be underestimated, of quickly placing new results of the scientific and technical revolution in the service of its aggressive strategy.

Our party has always supported the given necessary degree of military defensive capability of socialism. In this it takes into account an objective necessity in the building of socialism. This policy is displayed also in the methodical equipping of the ground forces with modern

armaments and combat equipment and creates the prerequisites for the continued increase of its combat power.

Commanders and staffs at all command levels must create in a forward looking, timely and comprehensive fashion all important foundations for a smooth re-equipment process, this including the qualifying of cadres and specialists, the drafting of military regulations, the solving of structural questions and, not least, preparation and building of the training bases as well as comprehensive material and technical support of training.

From this comes our task — and here I want to recall the words of the comrade minister at the Tenth Delegates' Conference — to solve "in a socialist manner" questions of combat readiness, combat training, of preparing our troops and staffs at the defense state. The party and army leadership require that we provide a combat power and combat readiness such as will enable our formations and units to repel and defeat any aggression jointly with the Soviet Army and the other allied armies.

One of the most important tasks in the expedient increasing of combat readiness is to shape combat training in its unit with political education and training more consistently to the main field of preparation of servicemen for modern combat. This requires concentrating all political and moral, all spiritual and material as well as organizational and methodical efforts to this end.

Thanks to the training documents introduced in 1973 we have today advanced an important step forward in the realization of these objective requirements. These documents form the foundation for a higher quality of combat training and its command. The decisive prerequisite for all progress is the standards of the Soviet Army, which we have transferred to the combat training of the ground forces.

In order to effectively accomplish the training mission a new generation of training bases was created and the system of material and technical support of training expediently further developed. As a result of extensive work the majority of units have at their bases training installations for the training of companies and batteries in tactics and special tactical training as well as in firing and special training.

[Question] In all social sectors of our republic intensification is the main way to increase effectiveness. What significance do you give to the problem of intensification of combat training of the ground forces and the increase of its quality in connection with modern training bases?

[Answer] The necessity for intensification in combat training results primarily from the contradiction between the ever increasing demands to master modern weapons and technical combat means and the unchanged amount of time available for training. Here the training base is of decisive significance

for the intensification of the training process. Its perfection requires further developing all its elements in a planned and rational manner. Here the emphasis must be directed toward new types of training means and technical equipment for training facilities with which a maximum of knowledge and skills can be given to the trainees at an acceptable expense.

The direction in which we must solve these problems was already given us by the comrade minister in his report at the military scientific conference in December 1975 when he said: "Since combat equipment is not available on an unlimited basis, we need more and urgently high performance simulators and other training devices. It is no coincidence that the further development of training bases and instructional devices is a central task of military scientific work in the united armed forces [and] in which we have to participate.

The solution of this task is not a question of technical replacement solutions for the weapons in question. The devices to be created must simultaneously guarantee the highest possible approach of the training process to combat conditions. Consequently research and development must encompass the entire training process inclusive of new organizational forms and methods, it must lead to integrated solutions."

In my opinion these words pointing the way for our activity are also of great significance for preparation of the 1981 to 1985 future time period. Intensification of combat training is a task of a longterm nature. Its significance will substantially increase in coming years.

The problem at present is to use the available training areas, facilities and means fully and expediently for an effective combat training. The prerequisite for this, however, is that trainers completely master the capabilities of training equipment and its employment and operate it expediently for intensification of combat training.

[Question] It follows from the previous statements that a close correlation exists between combat training and material and technical support. What problems characterize this correlation?

[Answer] Material and technical support is an important prerequisite for good and stable results in combat training. To this end in times past commanders and their deputies for training, who are particularly obligated with tasks of the perfection and maintenance of training bases, have made great efforts.

Experience shows time and time again that good results are achieved at those command levels where, through firm one-man leadership, the organization and the accomplishment of combat training tasks and their material and technical support are realized as a unit. The effect of firmly integrating material and technical support in the overall command process is that the training program is accomplished in the available time with an optimum utilization

of the available training base and that the material and financial funds made available are used for the training with high effectiveness.

Most units have already an integrated training base. Sometimes, however, the training base created at the expense of much effort is not optimally used to achieve the goals of combat training. It can also be repeatedly established that the available capacities are insufficiently considered in planning or that errors in the organization of training result in unjustified time losses. All staffs must accordingly proceed on the basis of valid capacity calculations for the training facilities in the planning of training.

[Question] In your opinion what contributions can unit commanders and their deputies for training and also the commanders of the units to be trained make toward seeing that the training facilities are optimally used within the bounds of safety regulations?

[Answer] Commanders of the units to be trained bear full responsibility for seeing that the calculated capacities are fully used and also that the appropriate replacement is available in the event of a loss of instructional combat equipment. Optimally using also means that the training is organized in accordance with prevailing conditions. Far too often one can establish that in firing in particular the least time is used for running (there are also established time handicaps) but the subsequent running is taken off with a time loss.

Here I would like to refer to the training facility of an applied nature in particular. These installations such as the SPz [scout tank] and tank gunnery training area for full ranges with its many auxiliary facilities and training devices or the artillery facilities were created especially to train crews to perfection in handling their weapons without having to use high-value combat equipment. Decisive in this case is that the person to be trained is trained repeatedly in his function. These facilities represent a large material value and it is a serious military economic task to provide for their complete use, to save kilometer, motor and generator hours.

Optimal utilization also includes comprehensive employment of the technical capabilities of facilities during training. With the introduction of a new generation of technical equipment for training facilities, allowances have been made both for effective time utilization in training and for the demands for realistic training. Thus all switchboards at the firing ranges and gunnery training areas have multiple target simulation capabilities and hit counters. On the tank/SPz full range gunnery training area alone 18.3 kilometers of ground cable have been laid. Such a switchboard today represents a value of M 45,000 as compared with M 5,000 earlier.

[Question] Continually increasing combat readiness requires continually improving and expanding the training bases. What measures are being taken by your area of responsibility to keep demands on agricultural land to the lowest possible volume?

[Answer] In principle we proceed on the assumption that an extensive expansion of training bases is excluded and that — as in our overall economy — the available capabilities must be intensively used. This applies both to present locations as well as for the planning of new projects. The norms for the individual training facilities are laid down in the catalog of training bases of the ground forces.

In the design of a fixed base we cannot permit individual facilities with their terrain areas being arranged schematically one against another and also being seen as a closed territory for each branch of service or for individual services. Here, of course, we must consider:

- safety in parallel usage,
- the time load in the training halfyear in accordance with the training program,
- the required capacity at the station, optimum conditions for training as well as rational utilization of the training time and the like.

This requires that the course of training for a training halfyear be drawn up on the basis of the training programs and, proceeding from this, the construction of the training base be designed with the goal of effectively using the training facilities and the training terrain.

For example, the PSP [expansion unknown] firing range could be coordinated with an SPz firing range or a PSP with the SPW [armored personnel carrier] range. Here only the target installations would be jointly used. Appropriate lines of firing would be established for the differing ranges. Or the sector for SPW and SPz firing from the curve would be used only a few days in the halfyear. This facility could expediently be coordinated with the observation and range estimation sector. Moreover, other branches could fire with small arms on this sector.

In order to maintain the correct overview here and to be able to correctly evaluate all connections, it has been necessary to construct models, particularly of the firing zones of the fixed training bases.

[Question] What efforts are made in the material and technical support area to technically equip the existing and newly constructed training bases in a planned fashion and to correctly provide for the material requirements of ground forces combat training?

[Answer] Technical equipment is produced in industry as well as in the appropriate NVA offices. The requirement for technical equipment is planned on the basis of equipment norms and the plan for construction measures for training facilities according to an establish planning rhythm.

Requirement notification for planning is organized on the principle of from bottom to top. This means that the requirement falls within the responsibility of the deputy for training who must make a thorough evaluation of the consumption and available stocks. Checks have indicated that this basic principle is not always followed in units. Working methods in which sums are simply added after making general estimates must be opposed with all energy.

Among other things, thorough material support down to the units requires appropriate stockkeeping. This is to be organized in accordance with the basic materials and consumables order so that a continual overview of inventory movement is available and only materials for consumption are delivered to the units. Reserves in the established quantities are to be organized only in the depots at up to and including the formation level. Here the requirement of the minister to employ stern measures in spare parts requirements is to be realized in stockkeeping. This is a task that must be solved in the near future.

[Question] Could you provide some indications as to which main directions the development of training equipment is presently concentrated in?

[Answer] The development of training equipment is concentrated at present in the following main directions:

1. The basis for tactics training including combat shooting is to be brought into harmony with the requirements of the training programs.
2. The richness of variety and functional safety of firing ranges are to be increased.

To this end, for example, work is now underway on a transportable control cable assembly to simulate moving targets and which can be driven with a power unit. It can pull 6 targets over a range of up to 3,000 meters and with a speed of 5, 10 or 20 km/hr.

Next I would like to name radio control. All targets necessary for combat firing or tactics training can be controlled with its help. Pneumatic target devices, which are being developed in parallel, will be operated in association with this device system.

This remote control system should reduce the volume of fixed cable power lines for combat firing ranges and tactics training areas and largely replace them with high performance electronic radio control.

Another point of concentration is the design reworking of firing ranges. Operating them is to be simplified and control of firing results given high richness of variety to be improved. Other goals are to achieve a high functional safety and an economically favorable hit registration including target construction as well as decreasing maintenance costs.

At present basic research is being done on the development of a laser-based target training device for firearms to replace the OZG and MZG [expansions unknown].

[Question] Your statements indicate that extensive and responsible work has been and will be done for the continued perfection of our training bases. At which points of concentration will efforts in coming years be directed to do justice to the continually increasing demands of combat training on material and technical support?

[Answer] In a relatively short period we have created a new generation of training bases and made numerous new combat training means available. I am thinking here of the training base of the Ernst Thaelmann Higher Officers' School of the Ground Forces and the noncommissioned officers school, just to name a few.

Whereas years ago we had such an integrated training base in only one unit, today it has become a common feature in the ground forces. All this was possible only because of the generous help and support of our party and army leadership. This shows here the untiring solicitude of our party in creating the best training conditions so that we have all prerequisites to accomplish our military class mission.

In summary I would like to state: in coming years we'll introduce new technical equipment for training facilities and training means to further perfect the training basis of the ground forces. These technical devices will contribute significantly to the intensification of combat training but they are also more complicated.

Material and technical support of training will thus have to travel new paths in order to be able to solve with high quality the tasks assigned to us. Here it is a question of thoroughly reviewing our work, our methods and tasks for the coming years.

As the first point of concentration I would name the following. It is a question of effectively utilizing the capacity of available training bases and maintaining and systematically harmonizing with the requirements resulting from the introduction of new combat equipment. Here the state of training of the comrades working in the area of material and technical support and of those conducting the training must be differentially adapted to the new requirements and tasks.

Second, it is a question of, in preparation for 1981 to 1985 longrange planning to expand the training basis, preparing a thorough estimate of individual stations and appropriately, in accordance with the direction of development of the branches and services, support the drawing up of the longrange plan with high quality.

Thus, in order to secure high effectiveness of available funds, increased influence must be exerted and effected on the military economic thought and action of servicemen so that this becomes a firm component of leadership activity at all command levels.

8373

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

DETAILS OF DAILY PILOT TRAINING DESCRIBED

East Berlin FLIEGER REVUE in German No 12, Dec 77 pp 500-503

[Article by Lt Col Ernst Gebauer: "Fighter Pilot's Daily Routine"]

[Text] That's a MiG taking off, a fighter, equipped with the most modern electronic devices, armed with effective weapons. A system of precisely functioning aggregates in power, control and armament. And despite this a man is sitting in the cockpit. How precisely must this man function? Can he even remain a man in this case?

Capt Helmut Kaulfuss, a first class pilot from the "Fritz Schmenkel" unit, was in the MiG. I found him to be a cheerful person from the ground up. He always wore a grin on his face as we talked. He told of the zeal with which he as an apprentice rode his bicycle weekend after weekend to the nearby GST [Society for Sport and Technology] glider field. About his enthusiasm for something which he then regarded and today still views as adventurous and sporting and in which one could continually prove his worth. And also about how the milling machine operator Helmut Kaulfuss in 1960 answered an announcement in the SAECHSISCHE ZEITUNG for a GST powered flight course.

The then 17-year-old wanted to fly above all else and therefore personally went to the bezirk chairman of the GST. It was not easy, in fact, rather difficult to tell all this to his mother. Should she permit the only son to do something that was not exactly routine and which, one could assume, involved a certain risk?

Then he talked about the heavy workload of flight training. But, despite the two decades, there was a note of triumph in his voice when he talked about the 10 minutes of the first solo. After this he believed the entire happiness of a man could consist of handling the control column and throttle.

And he was also happy about the pride of the colleagues in his work brigade in him, their pilot. They vouched for his acceptance in the SED. For them he was all right, the working class youth who was ready to use his newly

acquired skills to defend what they had created. This was followed by the time at the Franz Mehring Officers' School, the period as an officer candidate.

Helmut Kaulfuss told me all this spontaneously and cheerfully after he climbed out of the MiG, the takeoff and landing of which I had seen. But I wanted to know more about him and his daily routine as a fighter pilot. He thought I should "look over his shoulder" for two days.

Thus we started the next day in the squadron's preflight briefing room. Captain Kaulfuss at his flight's table. I busily looking over his shoulder. But first I looked at the clock: 0700. The pilots began punctually with the evaluation of the previous flying day. Every minute that they spent in the air was documented in the flight logs. Whether they ran an intercept mission, fired at airborne or ground targets or practiced maneuver aerobatics. Captain Kaulfuss had flown an intercept mission. His gun camera film was on the table. It permitted his intercept flight to be almost completely reconstructed. The captain had been successful. The last pictures showed the target pulse placed extremely favorably in the photosight. But Captain Kaulfuss was not completely satisfied since he believed that he had still switched on the radar sight too early. The enemy had devices on board that could intercept the radar beam. He would have been warned and his countermeasures would have inevitable.

They were still discussing when they went to second breakfast at 0900. Fighter pilots also base luck on knowledge and the experiences of the wingman are often worth their weight in gold. At 0930 all participants in flight service heard the wing commander's mission assignments for the coming day. The chiefs of services were sitting next to the pilots. They were all there from the meteorologists to the engineers to the landing controller. And also, of course, Captain Kaulfuss. He was to fly the next day and practice maneuver aerobatics if possible. In slightly less than 30 minutes the commander formulated the planned missions and named the possible variants. Captain Kaulfuss also had to prepare himself for the variants since the weather next morning would make the final decision as to what exercises could be flown.

Subsequently the pilots went over flight planning with the squadron deputy [commander] for flight training: who would fly where in the formation, who would be the target aircraft, when would the individual takeoff times be and the like.

At about 1015 the pilots started their personal preflight. Now Captain Kaulfuss was to be busy with his own affairs for a good hour. Whereas before he had still had time to give me, the non-flyer, a clarifying word, now he concentrated absolutely on his work. He studied regulations. Worked out the appropriate methodology for each flight in the individual variants. Then he logged them in the methodology book. How many times had he already

analyzed the same flight ahead of time? Comrade Kaulfuss said later that there were no identical flights, each was different and one always had to be prepared for the possible differences.

Shortly before 1145 he joined Senior Lieutenant Glaesser. Both were, as they already knew, to fly as a pair in maneuver aerobatics. Detailed discussions were needed here. The next hour was devoted to flight training sport. The pilots practiced gymnastics on the looping swing, the triplex, on Rhoen wheels and other devices. Continued physical training is to compensate for the high stresses.

After the shower: lunch. For pilots even the meals are part of their duties! Fliers have to receive the correct nutrition. A sausage from a stall isn't good enough. In this case the quantity plays no role. Captain Kaulfuss mentioned that their otherwise good cook sometimes missed the mark. But he would always be happy to eat ragout fin with mushrooms and asparagus in the unit's mess. This time it was steaks with french fries and a lot of vegetables and fruit.

Time: 1345. The pilots were again in the preflight briefing room. The flight commanders checked the flight readiness of the individual pilots. As always there was the question: which peculiarities will this or that flight exercise have? As always the checks: have all possibilities been considered?

The squadron fell in at 1500. Lieutenant Colonel Moeckel, the squadron commander, made his decisions known to all participating in flight service. It was the total of an entire day of strenuous collective work. That which had been formulated as a mission in the morning was now prepared as a solution.

And then it was close of business for the day of flight preparation. Although Captain Kaulfuss likes to fly, he told me that the day before the flight was one of his favorites. I understood the dialectic of this expression only on the next day. Now it was after hours in the best sense of the word. With the Kaulfuss family the routine on these days usually looks like this. Towards 1600 an agreeable coffee aroma drifts through the new apartment. Both daughters, Silvia and Kersten, have set the table. Even though the wife, Hannelore, only comes home from work at about 1615, soon the entire family is sitting in the parlor. Peacefully, as Comrade Kaulfuss emphasizes. They they make up for everything that, in the hectic mornings when the parents have to go to work and the children to school, could not be said, not be discussed, not be felt. Don't laugh but the day is "evaluated." The children's problems, no matter how small, are discussed. They, of course, prefer it if their homework and other duties are not in the spotlight but, instead, weekend plans are discussed. In summer, for example, there's often a car and paddleboat trip in the Spree Forest on the program. The "harvest" from the small garden is also discussed.

It finally all comes down to strawberries since they all like them. Often there's a little bike trip in the summer when the days are long. And the two girls have so much to tell the father...

If there's time in the evening, Comrade Kaulfuss admitted, then he surrenders to a passion that also has something to do with flying. He likes to read about the history of air warfare and follows historical and modern aircraft. Some of this is his own, a lot is in the base library and, of course, FLIEGER REVUE gives him home delivery on a lot.

My second day with Captain Kaulfuss began unusually early at 0500. It was said that in summer when equipment, airfield and weather can be used in two shifts, the duty often begins at 0300. The second shift then starts at noon. Anyone flying then cannot, of course, count on quitting early. Now I too understood why Captain Kaulfuss preferred the day before flying.

But back to the two hours before flying starts. They were full. First breakfast and subsequently medical checks and then takeoff briefing. The meteorologists made the forecast a bit more definite and questions could be asked about the probable course of the weather. The weather flight crew took off. Finally the squadron commander announced his decision made the day before. The variants to be flown were now fixed. Maneuver aerobatics were possible. Lieutenant Colonel Moeckel assigned the aerobatic zones. The instructions were clear. Much was covered with a single sentence. After all, one had already adjusted days before. The pilots now had little more than an hour's time. While I stood lost in thought in the utilitarian but tastefully decorated club room of the fliers, the pilots in front continued to work on the methodology of the flights.

Captain Kaulfuss took off three times that day. The first takeoff was exactly two hours after our morning greeting in the dining room of the personnel service building. In the fifth hour of flight service Comrade Kaulfuss had "a little air." He had the maneuver aerobatics behind him and formation flying was to be the last item in the schedule. You could see his tension slowly release. We talked. Maneuver aerobatics, I asked, training for air combat, what does this mean?

Primarily, said Captain Kaulfuss, the MiG that they flew was a pure interceptor that was vectored on to targets by the fighter control system on the basis of derived radar data. Only in the last stage, now with the help of the onboard radar set, did the pilot sniff out the enemy and fight on the basis of the data derived from this. The enemy did not always put up with this. His own devices could warn him that a radar beam had locked on to him. Then he would defend himself and air combat, now relatively open, aircraft against aircraft, would begin. The term aerobatics thus belonged to training because only in aerobatic maneuvers could the pilot learn and be able to use the capabilities of the control equipment of his aircraft. Simple flying positions were the full curve and the dive in addition to

straight and level flight, descending flight and gliding flight. In aerobatics, on the other hand, vertical maneuvers, almost vertical flight, rolls, sharp banks and combat turns were the elements to be mastered. One needed these in air combat. The fighter pilot in the air was just like a boxer or fencer who fooled his opponent. If one were capable of breaking off one aerobatic figure and going into another one not expected by the enemy, one could create some advantages. If one were capable of turning his aircraft about the longitudinal axis while in a left turn, it was guaranteed that one could break off to the right. Given the high speeds, you could shake off an enemy sitting on your neck. You would be thousands of meters higher before he reacted...

Captain Kaulfuss spoke with noticeable enthusiasm. His hands described banks and turns in the air. He wanted to make it perfectly clear to me. I had the impression that he had found his boyhood dream. Yes, he had to and could continually prove himself. My thoughts wandered back to the beginning of my report. Could one remain a man?

You have to! Only a man is capable of the enthusiasm, the enthusiasm that is a strong drive to get everything out of the complicated technical system and, if possible, even more. He can adapt to the precision required in his actions through diligence, discipline and will power.

On both days I saw this in Helmut Kaulfuss and his comrades. They discharge a responsible, hard service. They would not be up to their missions, could not master modern aircraft, if they were not men capable of enthusiasm and loving life. Helmut Kaulfuss is an example of this.

The captain had long since climbed back into his MiG. The takeoff of the entire squadron was impressive. The last flight service hour has thus begun. I looked at the clock. Today there probably would not be any family coffee. Certainly no one had prepared for this at the Kaulfuss home. But the day after the flight was also again a day before a flight.

8373

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

NVA BASIC CLOTHING, EQUIPMENT ISSUE DESCRIBED

East Berlin AR ARMEERUNDSCHAU in German No 12, Dec 77 signed to press
30 Sep 77 pp 34-35

[Article: "Clothing and Equipment in the NVA"]

[Text] AR received recently the correspondence of a young married couple dating from the husband's military service. In this Private Guenter Weichert told his wife Christa, among other things, what clothing and equipment he had received. "You see thus," he continued, "they take very good care of us." And this is true. Every serviceman and border soldier receives new clothing from head to toe in the armed forces. The value of what a soldier in conscript service receives from the B/A [clothing and equipment] stores amounts to around M 1,300. This is reason enough to carefully handle this people's property, to take good care of it and always keep it clean and in order.

Clothing and equipment in the NVA [National People's Army] and the Border Troops of the GDR meet the requirements and conditions of military service, border security and modern combat. Much is extensively tested prior to going into production — from the steel helmet to the field uniform. The results have proven themselves both in scientific tests as well as in daily military practice. Thus materials have been developed and created in this area which make it possible for servicemen and border soldiers to accomplish their duties conscientiously and with high effect. At the same time they fall into the wide complex of what we perceive as service and living conditions. A continued improvement of these based on economic capabilities is made and this includes clothing and equipment.

Clothing and equipment for servicemen and border soldiers are free. The type and number of B/A items are laid down in equipment norms which are based on general and specific missions of the members of our armed forces as well as on service conditions.

The following basic issue is provided for soldiers in conscript service in the ground forces, air forces/air defense and border troops of the GDR: one visor cap and one winter cap, two field caps, one uniform coat, one

parade and one service jacket, two pairs of long pants, two field uniforms, one wool cap, one sweater, one pair of knit gloves for each winter halfyear, three or four pairs of socks, five neckties, four undershirts and four pairs of shorts, two pairs of high boots, one pair of black lowquarter shoes, one steel helmet, one helmet camouflage net, one belt buckle and one leather belt, one pair of special suspenders, one two-part combat pack, one canteen, one mess kit, one tent square, one wool blanket, two towels, one athletic uniform, one sports shirt and one pair of sports pants as well as one pair of sports shoes. To these are added, in accordance with the supplementary issue valid for everyone, two fatigue uniforms (coveralls), one padded uniform, one woven fur collar and one pair of four-finger gloves. In addition such personnel as tankers, military drivers, traffic regulators, reconnaissance troops, combat engineers, paratroopers, engineering technical personnel of the air forces/air defense, border soldiers in border service, members of the People's Navy and rear services, military patrols and soldiers of honor companies receive additional special clothing in accordance with specific conditions of their branch or service. Upon promotion to noncommissioned officer an additional issue of a second visor cap and service jacket as well as a second pair of long pants is made. Most clothing items are replaced with new ones after a period of 18 months. Career noncommissioned officers, warrant officers and limited service officers receive the same clothing and equipment as career officers. Soldiers and noncommissioned officers in reserve service receive issues similar to those for soldiers in conscript service except that they consist partly of already used but cleaned items in perfect condition. All servicemen have the chance to purchase a rain cape of foil from B/A stores. Career noncommissioned officers, warrant officers, limited service and career officers can also purchase a summer coat from the same source.

The clothing is readymade. There are 11 sizes of headgear, 6 size groups of closefitting outer clothing with 42 individual sizes, 6 size groups of loosefitting outer clothing with 22 individual sizes, 9 sizes of underclothing and sports clothing, 7 individual sizes of gloves and 15 sizes of shoes with 5 widths each. Anyone taller than 1.93 or shorter than 1.57 meters and having a shoe size under 25 or over 32 centimeters receives appropriately tailored items. This applies also when the medical service considers necessary and prescribes orthopedic shoes.

Upon discharge soldiers in conscript service and those on limited service need not return the following items: the athletic uniform, sports shirt and pants, sports shoes, one undershirt and one pair of shorts and three pairs of socks and five neckties. If these articles are still usable, they become the property of the comrades.

All members of the armed services are obliged to take care of clothing-equipment issued to them and to do minor repair work themselves. Washing of underclothes and personal night clothes as well as of bed clothes and towels is done by the units. It is free for soldiers in conscript service. This includes the weekly exchange of one set of underclothes on a personal basis.

One set of personal night clothes is washed every 14 days. Bed clothes (one cover, one pillowcase, one sheet) as well as two towels are likewise exchanged every 14 days. Field uniforms of the soldiers are cleaned five times a year and padded uniforms twice a year. Soldiers in conscript service are basically required to participate in underwear exchange in their units.

Do it yourself — this is the slogan when it comes to minor washing jobs or minor repair work on clothing/equipment. Some tips on this.

If a button or anything else is broken, neither matches, patent buttons, safety pins, glues or wire are suitable for repairing the damage. Their use is thus not permitted. Items should be cleaned of dust and dirt prior to care and repair work. If they are wet, they need to be dried beforehand. The seams on clothing should be brushed from the inside to the outside. Delicate detergents are recommended for washing. The items to be washed should be carefully pressed by hand and not wrung out after washing. Rinsing is done first with water at body temperature and then cold. Clothing and equipment should be dried in the open if possible but not directly in the sun. In no case is this to be done near heat sources or an open fire. Uniform jackets and coats and outer shirts and shirt blouses should dry on hangers (to preserve the shape). Expert care also includes ironing — with an adjustable temperature iron. A wet cloth should also always be used in this case. Spots should be removed immediately. Old spots should be treated several times.

Some special hints should be added to these general ones.

The suds for sweaters, wool caps, knit gloves and socks should not be warmer than 40 degree centigrade. Knit items are to be dried flat. Footwear should be dried at a temperature of not more than 50 degrees centigrade. They should be stuffed with paper. They are to be treated with shoe cream daily. High boots require dubbin every six weeks and leather oil in summer. Commercial trees are recommended for storing of footwear. "Trikopan" or something similar is recommended for the cleaning of belt buckles, carrying frames and cloth belts. The mixtures given are to be followed. Cuts and open edges can be closed with a hot iron. Leather thongs require regular application of cream as well as polishing with a soft brush or cloth. The leather inserts of four-finger gloves should be treated with oil every four weeks with silicon oil being particularly suitable. If they are dried, the temperature should not exceed 50 degrees centigrade. The person who has already learned much of this at home and not left everything to his mother, wife or brothers and sisters will best cope with all this.

(This AR information is based on DV [service regulation] 063/0/001 — Support of B/A Service With Material Under Garrison Conditions — as well as the B/A items issue norms contained in K063/3/001. Another AR information on uniforms and how to wear them will follow in 1978.)

8373

CSO: 2300

EAST GERMANY

MILITARY SPORT PROGRAM OUTLINED

East Berlin Cologne RHEINISCHER MERKUR in German 2 Dec 77 p 24

[Article by Michael Sauer: "Close Combat and Hand Grenade Throw, the Aggressive Element in GDR Military Sport"]

[Text] Since GDR athletes have run their Federal Republic competition off the track in at least some showcase sports, a degree of conceit that is sometimes considered arrogant outside the GDR has appeared in the semi-official statements of GDR functionaries and sports scientists. Even during the scientific congress held at the 1972 Olympic games the East Berliner G. Erbach could openly made the reproach to his western listeners that "the inability of the capitalist society to really control the processes of social and political development under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution in the interests of mankind" had led bourgeois ideologists to seek for various stopgap solutions. In this case sport was viewed as a welcome means for maintaining the system. Some very effective practical results had been reached at high cost in some partial areas such as high performance sports. The reason for this development was "national and, increasingly, also nationalistic prestige values." And finally the sport successes were to cover up or ideologically harmonize western contradictions. Totally in contrast was the basic principle valid in socialism through "planning of present and future needs of citizens for regular physical and sport activity" to do everything for the benefit of mankind, for the happiness of the people. It was socialism that first gave high performance sport a humanistic goal and he, of course, viewed high performance sport as a component of the general striving toward universal development of the talents and capabilities of man, toward the realization of a rich and happy life for the people.

This is not to be a continuation of the German-German sport performance comparison as one reads, for example, in Willi Knecht in medals and points tables. On the other hand, the spectator has to feel some respect when the centralized GDR light athletics can maintain itself at the top even though the "German Association for Light Athletics" of the GDR has only a tenth the membership of the "German Light Athletic Association." Also this respect is hardly diminished by the fact that sports less successful

internationally literally disappear in the GDR so long as they do not have a specific worth for military performance readiness within the FDJ [Free German Youth] or GST [Society for Sport and Technology] or in the National People's Army [NVA] itself. Noticeable is the merciless cutting off of sports that, on the one hand, have significance for paramilitary training (diving/frogmen, glider flying/air force) but, at the same time, also could make it easier to be able to illegally leave the workers' and peasants' republic...

This thesis of the "inability" of bourgeois society in sport as well as against the humanistic goal of socialist sport looks a little different when one reads about the contradiction between propaganda and reality in the book ("Sport in Soviet Society," Cambridge University Press, London) by the Englishman James Riordan which, according to a review by the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, "thoroughly dispels the idea that all is milk and honey in Soviet sport." According to Riordan the state sport budget sank in 1970 to the level of 1924 (0.03 percent of the total budget). The 1976 budget of the Federal Republic allotted 0.14 percent to be used to promote sports.

In one specific sports district Riordan could find only 100 weightlifters in 4 clubs instead of the officially listed 994 in 79 clubs. But he also had to report that in swimming and light athletics, for examples, there was one trainer for every three athletes — a ratio that no sport in the Federal Republic even comes close to reaching. The superiority of socialist countries over the Federal Republic or other non-socialist countries in certain sports is thus not a question of the sports budget or the number of gymnasium per thousand inhabitants. A significant share goes to (personnel intensive) care by trainers, an area in which the West will also lag for the foreseeable future.

As for the "humanistic goal" of socialist sport, there is no clearer rebuttal than that in the official handbook "Physical Training and Sport for Socialist National Defense" published by the Military Publishing House of the GDR (Berlin, 1973). The chapter "Close Combat" states (p. 187ff) that "close combat is a specific form of combat with the enemy. It is done uncompromisingly with and without weapons... Here servicemen of the NVA must always assume that they are facing a brutal enemy without scruples ... Since the attack is the best defense in close combat as well, attack actions are always given precedence. But the unity of attack and defense as mutually casual actions is preserved. This emphasizes the offensive nature of close combat in contrast to earlier publications which overestimated its defensive value."

The authors Joachim Tappert and Herbert Jodl were even clearer in their tips on page 189 for organizing training: "In every training hour the special educational potential of close combat for inculcating hate against the imperialist enemy is to be used."

The chapter about "The Border Troops" expands on this (p. 377): "Physical stress occurs chiefly during border patrol which requires endurance and maintaining rapidity to a special degree in the pursuit of border violators ... Close combat is a major component of military physical training. It has the goal of making soldiers superior in decisiveness, firmness, initiative and self-confidence in direct confrontation with any border violator ... Every border soldier must be an outstanding marksman. A well trained organism gives far better prerequisites for this because deep breathing or fatigue-induced shaking of the hands after previous exertion are not disturbing factors in shooting to the extent that they are in the case of a soldier in poor condition."

This should not give the impression that there is no close combat training in the Bundeswehr. But it is noticeable that ZDv (central service regulation) 3/10 "Sport in the Bundeswehr" does without any philosophical or ideological justification. On this subject Manfred Niester wrote in the magazine TRUPPENPRAXIS (8/76) that: "In our opinion an estimate of the enemy has no place in sport. Since the GDR is not objectively threatened by anyone (and not at all by the Bundeswehr), which everybody on the other side knows, this attitude clearly bears the marks of an aggressive, anti-detente military sports policy."

And Niester leaves no doubt that, in contrast to GDR practices, close combat training is limited exclusively to soldiers serving in the Bundeswehr and practiced only within the framework of combat training — completely separate from Bundeswehr sport. In the already quoted "Handbook" it is presented as a matter of course that close combat has a firm place in premilitary training in the GDR. Thus in the chapter about "Physical Training in Sports Instruction of Students" it states (p. 47) that: "In the first year of study the basis for military close combat is to be created or consolidated. This is accomplished through elements of military close combat. Also the overcoming of obstacles and hand grenade throwing are to be practiced..."

The area of "off duty sport" is finally disposed of in 6 of the total of 498 pages in the handbook. Essentially this consists of general phrases about the "Vorwaerts" army sports association which is to educate army sportsmen as conscious fighters for the reliable military protection of socialism (p. 380), unmask the "abuse of sports in the FRG" (p. 381) and consolidate the "socialist combat alliance with the Soviet Army and the other fraternal armies."

One seeks in vain for phrases such as "fairness" or "Olympic idea." Even the concept of "humanism" is developed (p. 15) only in the verbal condemnation of a, as it is termed, "antisport and antiunderstanding attitude" of "reactionary forces in FRG sports" and a repeatedly emphasized "anti-humanistic goal of sports in the Federal Republic." It is little wonder that the authors do not allow themselves to be misled for an instance by the contradiction between the combination of the "abuse of military physical

training" (such as under fascism) and the exaltation of the same training for the development of the socialist personality. Here they have ready, as might be expected, the multipurpose term "class character" (p. 10ff). Thus in capitalist states certain sports (sailing, fencing and riding are named) are "reserved for privileged classes." Class character is expressed "not least in militaristic abuse of physical training. Such examples are many in history and are customary in imperialist states today" (p. 11).

It is almost a relief to the reader to learn from the weekly newspaper VOLKSARMEE that 28-year-old Captain Bernd Schroeder from the Erfurt ASG [army sports association] was the "strongest man of the army" in the traditional "Finale of the Strongest." His feats: 40 pullups, 8.89 meters in hop, skip and jump from the standing position, 137 squats and 100 knee-bends — and all these in one minute!

But there are few such civilian-sounding competitions in GDR reality. The "Hans Beimler Competitions of the FDJ" were conducted in the 8th to 10th classes of the secondary schools in cooperation with the Ministry for Education and the Society for Sport and Technology which is celebrating its 25th anniversary this year. First there were "military political measures" with topics such as "My Acknowledgement of and My Contribution to The Reliable Protection of Socialism" or "Our Cause — Indestructible Class and Arms Alliance with the Soviet Union." The military sports competitions provide for, in addition to a muscle sport competition like the "Finale of the Strongest" (for girls also with chinups: 46 give the highest score of 100 points!) also a crosscountry run and a military sport multiple event competition. In this girls and boys compete in the disciplines of running the obstacle course, hand grenade throwing at a target and air rifle shooting. The competitions are concluded with a "March of Confirmation" leading the students to monuments of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

In the monthly magazine ARMEERUNDSCHAU Major Wolfgang Matthies asks with a touch of irony (under a picture of three musclemen): "Where do valiant men come from?" From the GST, of course. But in the article Corporal Gernot Bentin is quoted as saying: "It is almost sickening to see a 19-year-old hang limp on the rack and not be able to do a single chinup." A few lines later Army General Heinz Hoffman has his say: "It goes without saying that the GST is not an army." But one should consider how youth can be better prepared "for the hard demands of a military life and particularly for unhesitating subordination to the orders of superiors."

Consequently premilitary training in the GST is "not just shooting, driving, jumping, drill and running but foremost military political education" which will later contribute "to consolidating ... decisions for voluntary longer service." The minimum requirements in the GST and NVA are thus fitting: members should do 20 pushups and 6 chinups and be able to climb a 5-meter rope in 19 seconds and throw a hand grenade 32 meters. The self-satisfied

conclusion is: "Without the GST our armed forces would not be what they are today. Valiant men are educated and trained in its ranks. They gladden the hearts of girls but more so the hearts of commanders in our armed forces."

When Bundeswehr Sergeant 1st Class Gerhard Werner was the individual winner in the modern pentathlon at the 12th International Military Championship in Warendorf in September (the Bundeswehr also won the team competition ahead of the United States, Italy and France), it was worth only a few lines to the German press agencies. The sports section of the magazine LUFTWAFFE reported about an old boys' soccer tournament of the 32 Fighter-Bomber Squadron in Lagerlechfeld. Or about the bowling championship of 2 Missile Squadron. The Richthofen Fighter Squadron also played soccer against the city administration of Wittmund. Sport in the Bundeswehr has, in any case, more to do with fun and frolic. The dividing line between combat training and sport is clear. Premilitary training is unknown in the Federal Republic. And that is good.

8373

CSO: 2300

HISTORY OF CROWN AS REVEALED BY ARCHIVES PUBLISHED

Budapest MAGYARORSZAG in Hungarian No 1, 78, p 23

[Article by Istvan Kallay: "Historical Sources on the Chronicle of the Crown; Documents from the National Archives; Vows, Exhibits, Ceremonies"]

[Text] Even today--despite so much scientific work--the story of the royal crown, which has seen so many vicissitudes, has many unknown or little known details. Now that the crown is returning home, as a national relic, to its rightful owner, the Hungarian people, it is timely to introduce a few archival sources, some never published before, from the rich material of the National Archives on this theme. The documents quoted below come from the material of the Balassa family, the Perenyi family, the Regnicolaris archives and other collections preserved in the National Archives.

Already With Zapolya

The first source leads us to the time of the double election of a king following Mohacs. In 1527 the chief lords and priests of the Ferdinand party elected Peter Perenyi, the hereditary bailiff of Abauj Varmegye, the voivod of Transylvania and bailiff of the Szekelys, and Palatin Istvan Bathory, the magistrate of the Cumanians, as guardians of the crown. Perenyi took his oath as guardian of the crown in Szekesfehervar on 11 November 1527: "The supreme prince, Ferdinand, by the grace of God King of Hungary and Bohemia, Prince of Spain, Archduke of Austria, Duke of Burgundy and most gracious lord," Perenyi vowed, "and the chief priests, barons, lords and all the nobility of the nation have entrusted me with one will, together with Istvan Bathory, Palatine of Hungary, magistrate of the Cumanians and my most dear brother, with guardianship of the Crown of Hungary; they have given the Crown into the hands of myself and my brother (i.e., Bathory).

"Therefore I swear, together with him and separately, to the living God that I will carry out the honor entrusted to me to faithfully keep and preserve in the castle of Visegrad, together with my comrade Palatine Istvan, the Holy Crown and its appurtenances. I will faithfully maintain in the castle my warden and my other men and urge them to diligence. I will defend with all

my strength and will not harm openly, in secret or by artifice the office of Palatine Istvan and I will further his rights. I will not carry the Holy Crown from the castle of Visegrad under any color without the will and approval of Palatine Istvan. I will not change my warden in the castle without the knowledge of the Palatine; if need should arise I will install a new warden only with the knowledge of the Palatine. I will never keep a larger number of soldiers in the castle of Visegrad than my brother unless the castle or the Crown should be in danger. In this event I will place my larger number of men under joint supervision. God and all the saints so help me," the oath concluded.

Shortly after this, on 27 November 1527, Janos Gezthi-Cheh, the warden of Visegrad castle, took the same oath, almost word for word. He also vowed to serve both guardians of the Crown equally, and not to deceive either of them openly or in secret. He pledged, together with the other warden, Miklos Zudi-Kozar, not to increase the number of his soldiers at the expense of the other and not to remove the crown from the castle under any color.

A source from 19 August 1529 shows that the caution was not superfluous. By this time Peter Perenyi had joined Zapolya. The crown continued to be guarded in Visegrad castle by warden Miklos Zudi-Kozar but his associate was no longer Janos Cheh but rather Miklos Zennyesi-Fekethe. Both wardens owed obedience to Bathory, the only remaining guardian of the crown: "Even if Bathory dies, which God forbid, we will still guard the Crown in the castle."

In the time of Maria Theresa the crown jewels were guarded in the castle of Pozsony [Bratislava]. Two battalions of grenadiers provided the service and their duties were regulated in 1768 by National Magistrate Count Miklos Palfy: "We have established with displeasure that order is not always maintained in the two battalions and so regulation is necessary." "Subordination is the basis for the supreme service of guarding the crown; it is by this that a true soldier can be known. The two battalions of the Crown Guard guard not only the crown but also His Majesty by supreme grace, the most gracious emperor and empress, and the most gracious archduchess and archduke. Therefore every soldier should strive with all his strength to most perfectly meet this favor and maintain the order of the Crown Guard battalion. The two commanding captains should instruct the officers and they should instruct their subordinates to this honor."

Indignation Aroused

"The guarding of the crown must be carried out in the manner prescribed by the most recent (1764-1765) National Assembly--guards other than the main guard cannot be maintained. The duty officer--taking one soldier with him--should inspect the sentries hourly at night, but not at the same time on the same day. An officer should be on duty with the battalion daily; he should inspect the soldiers going on duty to see that they report properly and neatly with weapons in good order. The officer should stay with the troops and should be present for the trooping of the guard. It is not proper for a

non-commissioned officer to lead the troops on parade. The officers should strive to see that the soldiers know and adhere to the orders. Immoderate drinking is an offense to be punished. Care must be taken in this regard especially on payday and when, by the grace of His Majesty, something is distributed among the troops."

On the basis of a 5 April 1784 decree of Joseph II the crown was taken from the castle of Pozsony to the treasury in Vienna. Crown Guard Count Ferenc Balassa (from 1785 Governor of Croatia) arrived in Vienna in May 1785 where he requested in writing that the transfer of the key to the box containing the crown and coronation jewels be authorized. Balassa argued that previously the crown guard named by the king or elected by the National Assembly was invested by the court chancellery. He took over the key on the basis and his receipt of it was acknowledged by the next National Assembly. Now, on instructions from the ruler, the crown was taken to the treasury in Vienna and the key to the box containing the crown was transferred to the new crown guard, Count Nadasdy. The transfer of the key took place on 25 May. The treasury receipt reads as follows: "In the presence of the undersigned I acknowledge that the honorable Count Jozsef Buzini-Keglevich, Commander of the Order of Saint Stephen, chamberlain to his imperial and royal Majesty, Lord Lieutenant of Torna Varmegye and chief guard of the Hungarian Holy Crown, and the gracious and honorable Count Ferenc Balassagyarmati-Balassa, Commander of the Order of Saint Stephen, treasurer of the Hungarian Kingdom, President of the Hungarian Royal Chamber, chamberlain to his imperial and royal Majesty, privy and lieutenant councillor and Lord Lieutenant of Szerem Megye, as the second guardian of the Holy Crown, today transferred to me the following: 1. the Holy Crown of the country, the cross of which is depressed to one side, in a black case or cabinet; 2. the royal sceptre, from which one gold sphere with a piece of gold chain has separated and is preserved in paper in the case of the sceptre; 3. the gold orb; 4. the sword of Saint Stephen; 5. a pair of white slippers of gold silk (with another pair inserted in them); 6. the royal cloak; 7. three red silk cushions; and 8. red taffeta stockings. Having examined these articles item by item, brought here from Pozsony, I accept them on behalf of the imperial and royal court treasury of Vienna at the direction of his most holy imperial and royal Majesty. The keys to the cabinet have been given to the above mentioned guardians of the crown. I submit this letter of receipt concerning the receipt of the Holy Crown and regalia signed in my own hand with my customary seal. Chief Chamberlain Count Rosenberg Ferenc Ursinus."

Carrying the Hungarian crown from the country caused great indignation and the megyes protested against it in writing. Thus, on 28 January 1790, Emperor Joseph ordered that the crown of the country should be returned to the castle of Buda and guarded there. The regency council informed the megyes in a rescript of 6 February 1790 that the crown would start back on 18 February accompanied by the two guardians of the crown, two court secretaries and five court noble guards. On that day the procession reached Kopcseny where it spent the night in the castle of Crown Prince Esterhazy. The next day it reached Gyor where it was placed in the bishop's residence. On 20 February it reached Esztergom where it was guarded in the chapter house. The next day, on 21 February--one day after the death of Joseph--it reached Buda.

According to the Memorandum

On 1 December 1805--on the approach of the troops of Napoleon--the crown again moved from its guarding place, to the castle of Munkacs. When the danger was past it was taken back with great military and civil pomp. Those accompanying it included Crown Guard Baron Jozsef Splenyi and Baron Lazar Perenyi, chamberlain and councillor.

On 23 March 1806 they invited to the Buda castle all those who were present before the movement to Munkacs for the closing and sealing of the box protecting the crown or who had endorsed the memorandum on the crown and regalia with their signatures and seals: Palatine Archduke Jozsef; Count Laszlo Kollonics, Archbishop of Kalocsa; National Magistrate Ferenc Szent-Ivanyi; Count Jozsef Brunsvik, Lord Chief Treasurer; Count Mihaly Nadasdy, Master of the Hunt; Count Ferenc Szecsenyi, Master of the Royal Palace; Baron Laszlo Orczy, vice-president of the Hungarian royal chamber; Count Pal Almasy, guardian of the Holy Crown; Baron Jozsef Splenyi, crown guard; Andras Semsey, royal Chief Justice; and Istvan Atzel, palatine chief clerk.

They examined the box containing the crown and regalia and found the impressed seals in order according to the prescriptions. Following this they removed the cloth covering the box, together with seals and ribbons. They examined the contents of the opened box according to the memorandum and placed them in the box formerly used. During this they prepared a new memorandum about the objects. Palatine Jozsef received the royal key and the two guardians of the crown received the other two keys. A white silk was placed on the iron box which was reinforced by silk cords drawn through the plates of the locks. According to ancient custom seals were impressed on the white silk. In the middle was the seal of Palatine Jozsef with the seals of the guardians of the crown above and below. The chief dignitaries of the country impressed their seals to the right and left one above another--the archbishop of Kalocsa, the Lord Chief Treasurer, the Master of the Royal Palace, the Chief Justice, the National Magistrate, the Chief of the Hunt, etc. After the seals were impressed the box was taken from the palace to its guarding place in the company of all.

On New Years Day 1849 the crown started toward Debrecen from the Buda castle on the Szolnok train to follow the parliament and government of the freedom fight. After the fall the crown was found by imperial agents on 8 September 1853 buried at Orsova. Identification and verification of the crown and regalia took place on the Danube steam warship Albrecht anchored at Budafok. This was done under the leadership of Archduke Albrecht, military and civil governor of Hungary, by the following committee: Cardinal Janos Scitovszky, Prince Primate; Count Fidel Palfy; Count Gabor Keglevich and Janos Keglevich, imperial and royal privy councillors; Count Janos Battyán and Duke Antal Palfy, imperial and royal chamberlains; Janos Ranolder, bishop of Veszprem; and Ignac Fabry, bishop of Kassa. (The committee was made up of those who had known the crown and regalia well earlier.)

In the course of verification they also noted the condition of the articles. Thus we know that three rubies had broken from the crown, of which two were found. One small stone was missing. A little hanging chain was also broken off but was found separately wrapped in the box. Only the lining of Saint Stephen's robe was slightly damaged. Saint Stephen's sword was quite rusted. The Hungarian coat of arms had fallen from the national orb and lay separately in the box. Nothing had happened to the sceptre. They also found these items in the iron box buried at Orsova: a cap which the king wore under the crown; six pieces of taffeta (with seals); a brown silk ribbon; two very rusty stirrups; two belts; stockings of red silk; a package of documents which could not be read because of the damp; three damaged cushions; a pair of shoes; and two pairs of rotten slippers.

Scientific Examination

Francis Joseph inspected the crown and associated regalia in the Buda castle on 21 March 1867. Two crown guards displayed the treasures in the presence of two chief stewards, four privy councillors and guardians of the crown Count Gyorgy Karolyi and Baron Antal Nyary. They kept a record which reads as follows: "This ancient Holy Clenodium having suffered much from the inroads of time and with respect to the long awaited happy occasion on which the coronation of His imperial and apostolic royal Highness is to be carried out in the near future, His Highness has been most graciously pleased to order that the most necessary restorations to the Hungarian Holy Clenodium be implemented as soon as possible in the royal castle of Buda, in the room closest to the present guarding place of the crown--under the diligent supervision of the crown guards."

The crown did not long remain in its guarding box. On 8 June 1867 Francis Joseph was crowned King of Hungary and Empress Elizabeth was crowned queen in accordance with domestic custom and ceremony. After the coronation the crown and regalia were on public display for 3 days and then, on 11 June, in the presence of the king, they were returned to the hands of the crown guards. The crown (wrapped in silk), the sceptre, the golden orb, the sword of Saint Stephen and the earlier prepared inventory of them were placed in the iron box and the robe was placed in a glass cabinet. The memorandum concerning this was signed by Francis Joseph and 25 witnesses.

"At the most humble request of the Hungarian Scientific Academy and on the recommendation made in this regard by Hungarian royal Prime Minister Kalman Tisza, His imperial and royal apostolic Highness has been pleased to most graciously permit by his supreme decision of 8 March 1880 that the Hungarian Holy Crown and royal sceptre should be examined from the scientific point of view by a committee of the aforementioned scientific academy designated for this purpose (by name: Arnold Ipolyi, Bishop of Besztercebanya; and university professor Imre Henszlmann; and honorary lecturer Dr Karoly Pulszky) so that faithful copies of these treasures can be prepared from drawings and photographs." Francis Joseph authorized the chief steward to remove his seal and the seals of two former royal commissioners from the box hiding the crown.

He ordered that the crown and other regalia be taken from the guarding place of the crown--in accordance with the ceremonial practice followed on previous occasions--to a room of the royal palace designated for this purpose.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of 9 May 1880 a five member committee appeared in the guest hall of the palace: Cardinal Janos Simor, Archbishop of Esztergom and Prince Primate; Duke Szilard Hohenlohe, first chief steward; Kalman Tisza, Hungarian royal prime minister; Count Antal Szapary, chief door-keeper; and Baron Miklos Vay and Count Gyorgy Festetich, guardians of the crown. There were also delegations of seven members each from the Upper House and the House of Representatives. As they gathered the iron box containing the crown and the plated cabinet holding Saint Stephen's robe were brought before them--with the prescribed ceremonies.

After the committee found all the seals to be in order and unbroken the chief steward removed the seal of Francis Joseph, his own seal and the seals of the two earlier royal commissioners from the silk taffeta covering the box. After the box was opened they took out the crown and regalia, inspected them and placed them on decorated cushions prepared for this purpose. They read the most recent memorandum (that of 11 June 1867) and certified that the national treasures and documents listed therein were all present. When this was done the crown, regalia and documents were handed over to the committee of the scientific academy--under the personal supervision of the crown guards--for scientific examination and pictorial rendering on the spot. The return was scheduled for 4 o'clock in the afternoon the next day, 10 May 1880.

A Procession to the House of Parliament

The crown was put on public display with special pomp on the occasion of the millenium celebrations. On 5 June 1896 a six-team decorated court coach carried it to the Church of the Coronation. The procession to the House of Parliament began from there at nine-thirty on the morning on 8 June. The crown was again placed on a six-team decorated court coach. Before it marched the mounted escorts of the authorities and the members of both houses of the National Assembly. They were followed by a company of hussars, 11 standard bearers, a platoon of the crown guard and then the coach with the crown and regalia. There were three retainers in fancy dress at both doors of the coach and marching beside them were six bodyguards and 12 soldiers from the crown guard. The mayor-in-chief and departmental mayor of Budapest and a delegation from their councils accompanied the two sides of the coach. After it, in another six-team coach, sat the two royal commissioners on the front seats and the two guardians of the crown on the opposite seats. After this came the lords designated to carry the coronation regalia, in their own coaches. The procession ended with a company of hussars.

The National Assembly held a festive joint session for one hour in the afternoon. After this the crown and regalia were accompanied by the same procession to the royal palace as had taken it from the Church of the Coronation earlier. The members of the National Assembly and the standard bearers, in

their coaches and on horseback, went before to the royal palace. They dismounted from their horses and coaches in the upper square of the palace and marched into the great hall to pay homage to the members of the ruling house. The crown and regalia were removed from the coach in the upper square of the palace and then lords designated for this purpose carried them into the audience hall. The two royal commissioners and the two guardians of the crown followed the crown. When the homage in the great hall was over the lords called on to hand over the crown and regalia (the Prince Primate, the prime minister, the national magistrate, the chief steward, the two royal commissioners, a delegation of both houses and the clerk on the council of ministers) went to the audience hall.

Carried Into the Marble Hall

The crown and the coronation regalia, on the dais, were thoroughly examined and laid piece by piece--in accordance with the memorandum--into the guard box. The correctness of the memorandum and the fact of the return were noted in a record book which was signed by all and--after making a copy--placed in the box. The box was closed and sealed in the accustomed manner. After the seals were impressed on the white taffeta covering the box the retainers carried the box into the crown guarding place. They were accompanied by the six bodyguards and 12 men of the crown guard. The members of the committee followed after.

The crown was put on public display with similar pomp on the occasion of the Saint Stephen jubilee year. At seven-thirty on the morning of 16 August 1938 a six member delegation (the chief of the cabinet office, the prime minister, the state secretary of the prime minister's office, the clerk of the council of ministers, Baron Zsigmond Perenyi and Count Tibor Szeki-Teleki, guardian of the crown) appeared in the guard room of the crown guard beside the safe serving as the crown guarding place. The guard on duty--consisting of one non-commissioned officer and 19 guards--was led by the commander and deputy commander of the crown guard. After the guard reported the safe was opened and the box containing the crown and the treasures was taken to the marble hall of the palace. The procession was accompanied by the two guardians of the crown, the representative of the prime minister and the commander and deputy commander of the crown guard.

In the marble hall the crown and regalia were removed from the box and placed on a dais covered with a decorated velvet cloth. Thus began, at 8 o'clock in the morning, the public display of the crown and associated treasures. The two guardians of the crown were seated in decorated armchairs on the same dais. Behind them stood the commander and deputy commander of the crown guard. On either side of the dais stood three soldiers of the crown guard in full dress uniforms. The public display lasted from 0800 hours to 2000 hours on 16 and 17 August and from 0900 hours to 1800 hours 19 August. (There was a recess on 18 August because the guardians of the crown and the members of the Upper House were participating in a festive session of the National Assembly in Szekesfehervar.)

Five Seals

On the occasion of the public display the scientists again subjected the crown and regalia to close scrutiny and a number of photographs were taken for scientific purposes. At the same time designated experts made measurements in order to prepare a new crown box and cases. During the 3 days of public display 88,000 people viewed the crown and treasures. A record book of the time notes: "Throughout the entire time nothing disturbed the devotion-filled ceremony with which the Holy Crown was displayed and the public--despite the great crowds--evidenced the greatest discipline to the end." (The crown was viewed by German and Italian military delegations staying in Budapest and by the mother of the Egyptian King Farouk with her two daughters.)

At six o'clock on the afternoon of 19 August 1938 the crown and regalia were replaced in the iron box and locked up before the same people, without exception, who had been present on 16 August. At this time five seals (those of the regent, the prime minister, the two guardians of the crown and the clerk of the council of ministers) were impressed on the silk taffeta covering the box. After the seals were impressed the iron box and the coronation robe were returned to the safe in the same way as they had been removed while the crown guard presented arms. The prime minister and the two guardians of the crown locked the safe with keys. Thus concluded, with a salute from the crown guard, the last festive exhibit of the crown and coronation regalia as a legal symbol of the Hungarian kingdom.

8984

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CEAUSESCU REMARKS ON WELCOMING NEW AMBASSADORS

Libyan Ambassador

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 78 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu on receiving the credentials of Libyan Ambassador 'Aziz 'Umar Shanib on 23 January]

[Text] Receiving the Libyan Ambassador's credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, on behalf of the State Council and himself personally, thanked the ambassador for the good wishes extended to him and conveyed to the Libyan General People's General Congress and the Libyan chief of state cordial greetings and most heartfelt wishes for health and happiness and wishes for the friendly Libyan people's progress and prosperity.

In his address President Nicolae Ceausescu recalled the process of searching for peaceful ways in the Middle East and stressed that "Romania believes everything should be done to find the road leading to an overall solution of the conflict which should not only include Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories but also insure the Palestinian people's independence, the formation of their own state and their right to lead an independent life."

"As is well known," the speaker said, "Romania is promoting a policy of international peace and cooperation based on principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage. Relations between our countries are also developing on the basis of these principles, and they are recording a continuous upward course and diversification in the spirit of the understandings reached in Tripoli with Libyan chief of state Muammar al-Quadhafi. In positively assessing the good relations of cooperation existing between our countries and peoples, we express the desire for them to continue to increasingly develop in many fields."

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania wished the ambassador of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya success in fulfilling the mission entrusted to him and assured him of the support of the State Council, the government and himself personally.

Mauritanian Envoy

Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Jan 78 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at the 23 January accreditation ceremony for the new Mauritanian ambassador to Bucharest, Ba Mamadou Alassane]

[Text] On receiving the credentials of the Mauritanian ambassador, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the praise given the RCP policies and the Romanian people's achievements along the path of the comprehensively developed socialist society, and in turn he conveyed to the president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania warm greetings and to the Mauritanian people wishes for prosperity, well-being and new successes in developing their fatherland.

In his address the Romanian head of state highlighted the achievements by the friendly Mauritanian people, led by the Mauritanian People's Party, in their independent socioeconomic development. "I would like to point out with satisfaction," the speaker added, "that the direct Romanian-Mauritanian meetings and talks and the economic and political agreements and conventions concluded on these occasions have created a favorable political and legal framework for developing our bilateral relations, for expanding and diversifying the relations of friendship and cooperation existing in various areas between our countries."

The speaker then stressed: "The visit by the Mauritanian president to Romania, as well as my visit to your country, have marked important moments in the ascending course of Romanian-Mauritanian relations. I believe that the opening of a Mauritanian Embassy in Bucharest will contribute to an even more intensive utilization of the existing possibilities, so that in the coming years our bilateral economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation should develop continuously in all the areas."

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania wished the Mauritanian ambassador success in his mission and assured him of the support of the State Council, the government and himself personally.

CSO: 2700

ROMANIA

FRENCH SCHOLAR SLATED TO LECTURE ON ORIGINS OF CHRISTIANITY

[Editorial Report] Bucharest REVISTA DE FILOZOFIE in Romanian Number 4, July-August 1977 pages 439-454 publishes an article by Jean Magne entitled "New Data About the Origins of Christianity in Light of the Gnostic Writings From Nag Hammadi." The article is accompanied by a note from the editors of REVISTA DE FILOZOFIE which says, among other things: "This study, prepared especially for the readers of REVISTA DE FILOZOFIE, presents research undertaken by the author during the past 2 decades on the origins of Christianity and his principal conclusions. This research is the basis of an extensive work in four volumes, "Origines Chretiennes" [Christian Origins]. Jean Magne, doctor in religious sciences (patristics) and collaborator in the field of higher education in the Institute for Semitic Studies at the College de France, a noted scholar in the field of the history of Christianity, will give a number of lectures in Romania this year, at which time he will develop the issues and aspects mentioned briefly in this study."

CSO: 2700

CROATIAN NATIONALISM CITED IN SPLIT CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

Split SLOBODNA DALMACIJA in Serbo-Croatian 27 Dec 77 p 3

[Excerpt of article by I. Mlivoncic: "League of Communists the Ideological Initiator of Creative Developments in Culture"]

[Excerpt] The Choice of Selections on the Drama Program of This Year's Split Summer Festival Made a Concession to the Nationalists. A Demand Has Been Made for More Vigorous Change of the Cultural Atmosphere in Split. The League of Communists Must Act in a More Integrated Way in Bringing About the Socialist Transformation of Culture Through the Self-Management Mechanism

The Split Opstina Conference of the League of Communists of Croatia has debated the organization of culture on the basis of self-management and culture's current problems. The material prepared for the session, the introductory presentation and the discussion subjected to critical analysis Split's cultural situation, the extent of its socialist transformation, the free exchange of labor and the interpenetration of culture and associated labor in the physical production sector.

"Culture is a lasting and essential factor in the revolutionary transformation of a socialist self-managed society, and the League of Communists supports and provides the ideological linkage among all creative initiatives in the field of culture," Branko Tolic, M.A. and president of the Split Opstina Conference of the League of Communists of Croatia, emphasized at the outset of his introductory address. "In our culture we must always devote particular attention to the development of Marxist thought and criticism. New breakthroughs in creativity and implementation of the policy of the League of Communists in the field of culture not uncommonly encounter open and concealed resistance. Sometimes this resistance is very firm and well organized."

Recalling that the freedom to create is not an abstract category, since it is bounded by the class interests of the working class under our conditions of socialist self-management, Branko Tolic said that within the jurisdiction of the Split Opstina, speaking in broad terms, ideological commitments and

developments have not shown a departure from the line of the League of Communists. But note should be taken of certain incidents toward which we cannot be indifferent. The Split Summer Festival, which is the highest quality artistic event in Split, has recently been the subject of debate, political judgments have been drawn concerning this year's program, and there have been speculative reactions to them, going even so far as to say the problem was manufactured by individuals, even distinguished leaders, when supposedly there were no grounds.

The performances with which the ITD Theater from Zagreb achieved an unquestionable artistic success left their imprint on the dramatic part of the Split Summer Festival. For all the efforts to give the Split Summer Festival its own physiognomy, it turns out that this cannot be done in the present organizational framework, in which the dominant influence is exerted by individuals, and agencies and managers operate as middlemen. If we accept the purport and essence of the political criticism concerning some of the content of a part of the program of last year's Split Summer Festival, we should at the same time say that the inclusion of Soljan's play entitled "A Romance About Three Loves" on the drama program was a concession to nationalistic and opposition forces belonging to certain literary circles. The problem does not lie in inclusion of the text itself, though professional critics have raised questions even about its literary values and have said that it did not come up to the rank of this cultural event. Even though Soljan's text is mediocre, the director made statements to the effect that it is "one of the most beautiful works which has appeared in our theaters in Croatia since the war." The play is being glorified because of its author, who recently published a piece of anticommunist social satire in the journal PITANJA [ISSUES].

The political point about the concession is not merely that a text was included on the program which essentially is ideologically neutral, but lies in a political maxim expressed in the "Tragedy of the Brain" by Janko Polić Kamov, B. Polić said. That play represents in refined and dramatic form the political message, backing up Soljan's thesis in the journal PITANJA, that in this country mediocrities are destroying talent. At this year's Split Summer Festival there were even attempts to have works included in the art exhibition by a person who has no reputation whatsoever as an artist, but who has received attention because of nationalism. Among other things, this is indication of other shortcomings in the organizational aspect of this event.

The Split Summer Festival should be supported as one of our permanent summer artistic events of high quality, but the orientation of its program and its ideological direction should be clearly established, and it should have an ample repertoire. At the same time, there must be keen opposition to all abuses which are detrimental to its reputation as a manifestation of the true culture, our cultural policy, and the interests of the working class and of a socialist self-managed society. In this respect a campaign has been initiated within the Self-Managed Special-Interest Community for Culture to reorganize the Split Summer Festival.

In presenting the bad side of the Split cultural scene, Branko Tolic also mentioned the case of a poem by Stjepan Miovic Kocan of Zagreb, which was published on the cultural page of NEDJELJNA DALMACIJA last year. Miroslav Krleza is subjected to a crude attack in this piece which is called a poem. The collegium of editors analyzed this important error, and the feature "The Poet Chooses the Poet" has been abolished, but this certainly was not the real solution, which rather would have been editing done with firmer criteria with respect to political ideology. This and certain other examples of shortcomings and wishy-washiness eloquently indicate that the organization of the League of Communists ought to pay much greater attention to editorial policy with respect to certain cultural content and criticism and the policy governing the choosing of collaborators. These lessons should also be taken to heart by the editors of other newspapers and media.

B. Tolic went on to speak in his address about reorganizing dramatic and musical activities and about holding the referendum for establishment of an association as a prerequisite for improvement of these activities. The building of the theater is about to be renovated, and the plans call for the renovation to be completed by the summer of 1979. B. Tolic criticized a certain number of party members in the Croatian National Theater who have supported unacceptable initiatives and pressures by participating in and supporting initiatives involving the writing of a letter to the republic party leadership in which unjustified doubt is cast on the efforts being made to renovate the building and the resignations of leading figures in the opstina are called for on political or criminal grounds. At the same time the bodies of self-management and working people in the theater have been enlisted to approve these actions and even the demonstrations which have been planned, in which slogans would be displayed, which might degenerate into an unacceptable public demonstration infiltrated by forces hostile and alien to socialism. Party members in the theater have been passive in all of this instead of participating by virtue of their commitment and instead of taking a stand and undertaking action to speed up the pace of work and decisionmaking about renovation of the theater, which has been very slow.

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